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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1872. NO. 215.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 19.—At a banquet at Fishmongers' Hall last night, Mr. George Jessel, Solicitor General, expressed the opinion that the meeting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, the obstacles to which he hoped were in a fair way to be removed, would inaugurate a new era in the settlement of disputes between nations.

MADRID, May 19.—The Cortes yesterday passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army of Spain up to 50,000 men.

Marine News.

SWETTIN, May 19.—The steamship Bladworth sailed yesterday for New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93½; for account, 93¾. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20's of 1865, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of 1867, 93½; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, May 18.—Rentes 54 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 18.—The Presbyterian General Assembly services closed yesterday with a very interesting meeting at which the importance of the Sabbath School work of the church was ably discussed. This morning the final report of the Committee on Memorials and Bills presented reports from the majority and minority of the Committee. Reports from the Committees on Benevolence and Finance were also read and referred. The standing Committee on Education for the ministry called attention to the rate of increase in the ministry, the large number of non-contributing churches, the importance of longer probation in cases of academical students and the need of increased care on the part of Presbyteries in recommending candidates. A special collection in June for the Board of Education was also recommended. This report was still under discussion when the Assembly adjourned to Monday morning.

The Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Methodist General Conference reassembled this morning. Bishop Ames presiding. A number of special committees were announced, and the Committee on Episcopacy reported that the progress made by colored clergymen was very encouraging, and that there is nothing in their race or color which ought to be a bar to their election to the Episcopate. The committee also recommended the institution of eight additional bishops. Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, moved to amend by making the number six. He urged it was better to leave two places unfilled rather than burden the church with their support. A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost—108 to 182. The amendment was lost. A motion to adopt the report and resolution was carried.

Memorial services were the order of the day. Dr. Hibbard in the chair. Bishop Simpson read brief sketches of Bishop Baker, Bishop Clark, Bishop Thompson and Bishop Kingsley. Dr. Curry read a memorial sketch of the late Bishop Thompson. Dr. Hill read a sketch of the life of Bishop Kingsley, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock read a sketch of the life of Bishop Clark. Adjourned.

The Reformed Presbyterian General Synod

Met again this morning in Buffield street church, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Gaily delivered an address on the subject of "Unanimity in prayer necessary to its efficiency." The committee on Publishing Bibles reported a report on therein contained as unpresbyterian. The resolution was that in case the Committee on Supplies failed to furnish First church, Pittsburgh, with preaching in a month, the congregation have liberty to provide preaching from other source. The synod directs the Presbytery to reconsider its action. The recommendation was adopted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1872.

NEWS BRIEFS.

The body of a real estate agent named Oberlander was found in East river to-day with his throat cut. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Libbie Garrabrant, for the murder of Ranson J. Burroughs, at Paterson, New Jersey, was sentenced to-day to be hanged on July 19th.

An additional delegation of the Atalanta boat club left for England to-day to witness the coming race.

A case of yellow fever is reported on the schooner John Foster, lying off Jersey city.

A private dispatch says the miners at Albrighton, Luzerne county, Pa., struck for an advance of wages.

The fires at Tobyhanna on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad are now under control and the village safe, but the woods and saw-mills are still burning.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

A meeting of over one thousand journeymen carpenters was held to-night, to receive an answer from the bosses to their proposition of $3 50 a day of eight hours. A deputation from the workingmen waited upon a meeting of the bosses, and reported to the latter that the bosses were to hold a general meeting on Monday, and that the answer was expected to be favorable. Delegations from the plumbers, bricklayers and German cabinet makers gave notice that they were to strike next week for similar terms.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Liedercranz Society gave a grand concert last night in honor of Franz Abt, who conducted several of his own compositions. Steinway Hall was crowded, and the composer received a most cordial welcome. At the close of the concert a supper was given Herr Abt by the Beethoven Maennerchoir, which was attended by prominent musicians of the city and leading members of the German singing societies. The distinguished guest made a brief speech, in which he expressed a profound sense of the generous reception he had everywhere met with in America.

Whitelaw Reid was last night elected President of the Lotus Club.

Arrived—The steamers Egypt, City of Brussels, Ocvanic, Wisconsin and City of New York, from Liverpool; Hamburg, from Bremen; Vandalia, from Hamburg.

A Scranton special says rain has fallen, the first time in three weeks, and the country is safe from further devastation by fire. Tobyhanna is now out of danger.

Yesterday a messenger of the Gallatin National Bank, while on a collecting route, was robbed of a pouch containing $3,000 in gold certificates and checks and $4,000 in cash. The thieves are known and their arrest expected.

Governor Parker has appointed ex-Governor Haines to represent New Jersey at the World's Convention of Prison Reform, to be held in London on the 25th of July.

Greeley's headquarters for the campaign are established at the Astor House.

There was quite heavy rains throughout this section of country to-day, and the fires in the vicinity of the Hudson are extinguished. The fears of a drought which prevailed for some days are dissipated. The weather to-night is clear and pleasant.

Capt. George Wright, U. S. A., on Saturday night fell over the bannisters in the Brandeth House, and was so seriously wounded that he died within a few hours.

Arrived, the steamer Alexander, from Glasgow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Samuel A. Way appeared in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Saturday, and paid the government $70,000, the unpaid balance of $100,000 assessed on tobacco irregularly imported. Other suits, based on information obtained from his books, are being pressed against him, one for $500,000, which he is endeavoring to compromise with the government.

In the Superior Criminal Court of Boston, on Saturday, Jno. J. Crapean was sentenced ten years to the State prison for felonious assault upon a little girl.

The Boston *Times* has made a full and formal retraction and apology for libelous attacks upon A. W. Simonton, general agent of the New York Associated Press.

The steamer England, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The President and Mrs. Grant left Washington on Saturday for Elkton, Md., on a brief visit to Gen. Creswell and family. They will return to-day.

On account of repeated robberies and murders in the vicinity of Oak Lake and other frontier settlements in that State, by strolling bands of Indians, Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has distributed arms among the white citizens.

John Hunter Armstrong, a boy of sixteen years, died in Louisville Saturday night of hydrophobia, after suffering awfully for twenty-four hours. He was bitten by a dog in February last.

Colonel Brown, of Kansas City, Mo., was murdered in his yard on Thursday night last. No clue has been obtained of the assassin.

Young McCracken, who shot and killed his father near Thornton, Illinois, on Wednesday of last week, was taken to Chicago on Saturday and placed in jail, the Coroner's jury having returned a verdict that the killing was wilful. McCracken admitted having shot his father, but alleges that it was done in self-defense, to prevent his father from killing him. This statement is verified by members of the family who witnessed the affray.

The large flouring mill of Jacob Schriver, in Manchester, Hamilton county, Ohio, together with a large quantity of flour and wheat, was burned on Friday night last. Loss $70,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Erie and Its Competitors.

The following statement shows the mileage, traffic, receipts, capital and dividends of the Erie Railway, compared with the New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania (including Philadelphia and Erie) Railroads, as given in their last annual reports:

	Erie.	Penn-sylvania.	N. Y. C. & H. R. R
Mileage—			
Owned	914	616	1,038
Leased	93	288	104
Total	1,007	904	1,142
No. of locomotives	475	640	424
No. of passenger cars	283	431	448
No. of freight cars	11,290	10,871	8,978
Passengers carried 1 mile	148,242,790	172,648,494	288,678,896
Tons of freight carried 1 mile	897,446,788	1,011,892,207	888,337,868
Gross receipts	$ 17,168,003	22,262,100	$21,972,105
Per mile	17,048	24,626	19,240
Net receipts less interest	118,305	4,349,939	7,539,309
Total	117	4,812	6,602
Per cent. of gross	Nil.	19%	31%
Passenger receipts—			
Total	3,972,064	4,327,143	6,224,739
Per car	14,035	10,060	13,891
Freight receipts—			
Total	13,196,939	17,994,957	15,747,366
Per car	1,169	1,650	1,754
Stock—			
Total	86,526,916	41,339,475	89,428,320
Per mile	94,679	45,929	86,124
Bonds—			
Total	26,398,800	34,418,204	15,231,718
Per mile	28,882	38,068	14,674
Total—			
Total	112,925,710	75,757,679	104,660,048
Per mile	123,562	83,758	100,828
Rate of div'nd	Nil.	10 p. c.	8 p. c
Dividends paid on—			
Stocks	Nil.	3,625,062	7,258,741
Bonds, &c	1,771,128	1,801,050	721,308
Total	1,771,128	5,426,112	7,980,049

Broomer Steel Rails for the Baltimore and Ohio.

Prominent, says the Baltimore *Sun*, among the imports lately reported at the Custom House, are the extensive importations made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Bessemer steel rails, purchased from the best manufacturers in England. Of these, there have arrived here, within the past fortnight, 13,600 rails, weighing 3,854 tons, or sufficient to lay about forty miles of track, the duties on which amounted to over $107,000 gold. A large portion of the double track of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and its Washington branch is already laid with steel rails. The entire length of the Washington branch, it is understood, will soon be thoroughly perfected in this respect, thus rendering it one of the finest roads in the country. The work of substituting steel rails on the main line will also continue until the whole length is relaid with this superior metal.

American and Foreign Railroads.

The Government Statistical Bureau has issued some figures bearing upon the relative railway growth and prosperity of the United States, Great Britain, Prussia and Wurtemburg. The figures are both interesting and instructive. The railroad mileage of the United States on the last day of 1871, is set down at 60,383 miles, or four times the mileage of Great Britain, and eight and a half times that of Prussia, the increase during 1871 being over five-sixths of the whole mileage of Prussia at the opening of the year. Nearly seventy-four per cent. of the increase of 1871 was in the western States. The statistical report makes comparison between the railways of this country and those of Great Britain, Prussia and Wurtemburg, which, in the hands of American railroads, including the most prominent, and covering about half the mileage, it compares the averages thus obtained with the averages of the other countries. The following shows the result:

	United States.	Great Britain.	Prussia.	Wurtemburg.
Cost of building	$52,907	$261,812	$85,287	$91,955
Receipts	8,500	13,000	7,000	6,000
Expenses	5,706	6,676	6,445	5,872
Net receipts	2,999	6,322	6,921	2,708
Passengers	1,000	1,999	1,000	1,000
Tons of freight	3,054	....	7,734	2,075
Locomotives	1,000	1,518	1,000	1,000
Passenger cars	0.180	....	0.858	0.770
Freight cars	6.03	....	11.68	5.17

The cost of construction in Great Britain largely exceeds that in other countries, not only because the works are more substantially built, especially when compared with American railways, but because so much has been invested in preliminary expenses. There are cases where the entire authorized capital has been expended in Parliamentary expenses, owing to the opposition of rival routes, and fresh capital had to be raised before the first spadeful of earth was turned. Our average receipts are less than that of Great Britain or Prussia, because of the greater length of our lines and the comparative sparseness of population, and the cost of operating is also greater, but these disadvantages will lessen as the country fills up.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky.

The Washington *Reporter* says: We are glad to be able to announce that the corps of engineers who have been at work all winter on the various lines from Washington to the Connellsville Road, have nearly completed their surveys, and will very soon make a report as to the most available route, when the work will be put under contract and vigorously pushed to completion. We regard this as one of the most important roads to our people, in point of distance and grades it will be equal to any road in the country.

Extension Westward of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

A letter from Huntington, W. Va., states that by direction of Gen. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, a corps of engineers started from that point on the 10th inst., to survey a route for the western extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The proposed route is up Symmes Creek to Hillsboro, and thence to Dayton, O. At the latter city connection will be made with the Chicago lines, there uniting the cities of Richmond, Huntington and Chicago, and making the Chesapeake & Ohio a grand trunk line from Chicago to tide-water at or near Chesapeake Bay—all of which will be done within two years. A line has also been surveyed from Huntington up the Kanawha Pole valley, a distance of eighteen miles, for a branch road, which will open up a very rich agricultural district.

Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge.

Despite the great benefits which would accrue to farmers along the line of the above named road, they ask such enormous damages that the Board of Directors have concluded to have a new route surveyed through a more hospitable country. The amount of stock to be sold to secure the construction of the road is but $10,000, and little difficulty is anticipated in placing this.

Bennett's Branch.

The Renovo *Record* says the route of the Bennett's branch railroad has recently undergone a slight change. Instead of running it to the mouth of Mahoning river, it is now to run to the mouth of Red Bank creek, which increases the distance but little and saves miles, but at the same time avoids a tunnel of over a mile in length and saves the railroad company over a million dollars in the construction. The road also continues until the whole length is relaid with this superior metal.

Another Road Leased.

The Norristown *Herald* announces the lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the Belvidere Railroad, running from Trenton to Manunka Chunk along the banks of the Delaware river on the New Jersey side. Not a few of the residents along the road wondered at the lease since the road seemed to be of but little importance and business. But the lessees at once made arrangements for through trains and establishing a through line between the North and South and West, connecting at Philadelphia for Washington without change of cars, and at the same depot for Pittsburgh and the west. This, when the Pan-Handle connecting with the Morris and Essex, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna, and at Manunka Chunk with the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. Very valuable passenger connections were thus established. But the great value of the Belvidere road is in its coal connections, for it enables the Pennsylvania Railroad to tap the Wilkesbarre district. For the last few days the coal shipments of the Lehigh and Susquehanna and Lehigh Valley Railroads have been from about 4,000 cars, and of this nearly one-third goes to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Easton, whence it goes to Philadelphia. These large shipments of coal give the Pennsylvania Railroad an immense advantage since it can thus drain two districts without suffering from competition.

New York and Chicago Air Line.

An Indianapolis dispatch announces that the articles of incorporation of the New York and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 10th inst. The capital stock of this company is placed at four million dollars. Until the annual election, the following stockholders constitute the board: A. Taylor, T. Snell, J. Aiken, J. C. Prescott, J. T. Snell, L. A. Hall. The road in this State begins at the section of the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, Lake county, and passes eastward through the counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Lagrange, Steuben, and DeKalb, to a point where the dividing line between the counties of Steuben and DeKalb strikes the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Ohio, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles.

New Castle and Franklin.

At the recent meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company, the resignation of Springer Harbaugh, Vice President of the Company, was tendered and accepted, and by a unanimous vote George C. Reis, Esq., of New Castle, was chosen Vice President to fill the vacancy. The resignations of J. W. Blanchard, Samuel M. Keir, William Harbaugh, D. M. Courtney, William Patterson and G. W. Crawford, Directors of said Company, were also severally tendered and accepted. Hon. William Steward, Johnson Pearson and Valentine Zahniser, of Mercer, and Geo. V. Boyles, I. N. Phillips and Samuel McDowell, of Lawrence county, were appointed to fill the vacancies.

A. Vandivort, Esq., of Lawrence county, was appointed chief engineer of the company. The treasurer of the company was directed to file his bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the President, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Treasurer. The second instalment of ten per cent. of the capital stock of the company is payable on the 15th of June.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.

Grading has been commenced at Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., on the above mentioned road. The work from this point is going on rapidly, and will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

Change in Running Arrangement.

It is probable, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, that by the close of the year the heavy western freight trains which now encumber the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be run from some point this side of Pittsburgh to the Philadelphia and Erie, and thence to the cities, so as to avoid the heavy grades between Johnstown and Altoona, and leave the main line more free to passenger trains, most of the detentions to which are now caused by accidents to these freights.

Northern Pacific.

The increasing and firmly-seated confidence of investors in the value of the Northern Pacific seven-thirty gold bonds is strongly attested by the favor with which these bonds are regarded at home. The sales of these bonds in the United States during March and April were $1,801,000, and the demand for them so far in May shows a handsome increase. Meanwhile the construction of the road is progressing at a rate which even surpasses the first achievements of railroad enterprise in the past.

Railroad Building.

From the end of 1869 to the end of 1870, we built in the United States 22,413 miles of railway. But little of this was built during the years of war. No less than 16,123 miles were built in the last five years, ending with 1870. The rate has steadily increased; so that in 1870 the number of miles of new road opened was 6,145, and the number for last year, it is understood, was still larger. Now, estimating the average cost of building at the very low rate of $25,000 per mile, it appears that during the ten years we invested in a fixed form no less an amount than $353,000,000, or $14 30 for every man, woman and child in the nation.

Michigan Peninsular.

A meeting of bondholders of the Peninsular Railroad of Michigan was held in New York on Thursday to investigate the causes of the non-payment of the coupons due on the first of May, and to take measures to protect their interests. A committee was appointed to obtain the co-operation of other bondholders in taking measures for the removal of the present management of the road by the appointment of a receiver or otherwise, and to investigate the affairs of the company in the interest of the bondholders. Bonds to the value of $363,000 were represented. The amount of the company's outstanding bonded indebtedness is $1,750,000, and the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, gold, is payable in New York in May and November.

Mexican Railroad Enterprise.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has the following: It is learning that Gens. Rosecrans and Palmer are now in Mexico engaged in making the preliminary surveys for an extensive system of railroads in that republic. When last heard from the party were at the Barrancas, between Colima and Guadalajara, working their way toward the city of Mexico. We are informed that another party, which left here on the steamer Olympia for Sonora, to arrange for the construction of a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, to connect with the Texas Pacific Railroad, met with a very friendly reception, and succeeded in the object of their visit. They have secured a liberal concession from the State of Sonora for a line as stated, including the right of way, etc. This concession is to be approved by the local Congress (State Legislature) of Sonora, as the title to the public lands can only pass by its act, but the feeling in that State is so strongly in favor of the enterprise, and capitalists and private citizens being equally enthusiastic on the subject, that there can be no question of the needed assent being promptly given. The line will be the shortest route to the interior, and equally beneficial to the citizens of Arizona and Sonora, and certain to greatly increase the commercial importance of Guaymas.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in place of bonds destroyed or defaced, and said that it was carefully drawn so as to guard against fraud. The bill passed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee of Conference on the consular diplomatic bill, made a report, which was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire from Mayor and Common Council of New York land at the Battery as a site for a custom house and other public buildings. Referred to Committee on Finance.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Army Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was laid aside for the purpose of taking up a resolution requesting the House to return Senate resolution providing for adjourning *sine die* on the 29th instant. After a long discussion the resolution was laid over.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up. The pending question was on an appeal from the decision of the Vice President ruling out of order an amendment to the ninth paragraph of the Army Appropriation act of March 3, 71, which prohibited the Secretary of the Treasury from paying money due from the Government to Pacific railroads.

Mr. COLE withdrew his appeal, so the decision of the Chair stands.

The following amendments were agreed to: appropriating $200,000 to enlarge the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; providing surgical apparatus and appurtenances for relief to persons disabled in the military and naval service, not included within the terms of any law; granting artificial limbs, $10,000; for experiments with and tests of heavy ordnance, $150,000.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad in arrears to the government for the payment of interest on its bonds. Tabled.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment providing that the troops of the army shall be employed for the use of arms patented by citizens of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill was passed and the Senate at 3:45 P. M. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SWANN made a report from the Conference Committee on consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The only important point of difference between the two Houses was as to the Central American mission, and that was compromised by an arrangement that there shall be but one Minister to Central American republics after June, 1873. The report was agreed to.

A long discussion occurred on a message from the Senate asking the return of the resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. Without action on the message the House took up the regular order of business.

The report of the Conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill was presented, and after explanation agreed to.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Steamboat bill, and Messrs. Negley, Conger and Hambleton were appointed.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Greeley and the Wisconsin Democracy.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—At an informal meeting of the Democratic Central Committee and Democrats from all portions of the State, gathered to attend their official meeting, the Greeley feeling was largely predominant. A poll of the members showed ten Greeley, two anti-Greeley, four non-committal.

Virginia Conservative Convention Called.

RICHMOND, VA., May 18.—The State Conservative Committee has issued a call for a Convention at Richmond on the 27th of June next. The members of the committee generally represent the feeling in the State overwhelmingly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Arkansas Republican Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, May 18. The State Convention of the Republican party, known as the Clayton wing, met and adjourned to-day. It was largely attended; every county except five was represented. The State and national administrations were indorsed and delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were instructed to vote for the renomination of Gen. Grant. The course of Senator Clayton was also indorsed and the Brooks party denounced as disorganizers. No action was taken on the subject of amnesty; the general disposition was to oppose it. Greeley was denounced as the nominee of the Democracy. Twelve delegates were elected to the National Convention.

Great Rain Storm in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., May 18.—The storm of night before last was one of great severity. The town of Easton, situated in the valley of Dawson creek, was flooded to a depth of three feet, and four persons drowned. There have been no trains running on the Leavenworth branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad since Thursday night. The Missouri Pacific trains are still delayed.

Local Option Law Constitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Court of Common Pleas has decided the local option law constitutional. The case came up on mandamus to compel the issuing of a license which was refused by the city authorities because the house was within Germantown, where the people had decided against license being granted.

Cuba is to have $5,000,000 in fractional currency, to be issued by the Bank of Spain.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report on the New Treaty.

Mr. Sumner to Speak on It.

Buell Records to be Replaced.

THE ADJOURNMENT HITCH.

Reports on Robeson Investigation.

Senator Ferry Declares for Grant.

Horatio Seymour Out for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1872.

Restoration of the Buell Record.

Ben. Pittman, of Cincinnati, was examined regarding the Buell record yesterday. He has full notes of the entire proceedings, including not only the orders and evidence, but all the secret discussions of the Court upon various questions which arose in the course of the inquiry. Gen. Buell was furnished with a press copy of all the evidence taken. To-morrow Mr. Pittman will give the Committee a general statement of the contents of the record, and the question will come up whether the Committee will supply the loss of the record by requesting Mr. Pittman to put a copy of it in as part of his testimony. He has already testified that his notes have not been tampered with since first taken, and no one has had access to them. The record has various indirect allusions to Gen. Halleck's operations about Shiloh and Corinth, brought out by his own examination by Gen. Buell. The latter officer is expected with his copy of the record in a few days.

The New Treaty Reported to the Senate.

The Foreign Relations Committee, after a session on yesterday lasting about seven hours, at which Secretary Fish was present, finally reported Granville's protocol or supplementary treaty back to the Senate, with but one dissenting vote; but there were more members of the committee opposed to the proctocol as finally reported. But those whose opinions are not yet settled as to what course to adopt finally were at least agreed that it were better to consider the entire matter subject in the Senate than in the committee. The protocol was amended in the committee in several respects, mostly immaterial, save that in the first article the form as submitted by the President, by construction at least, it would work to exclude certain direct claims. The vote stood 6 to 4. In the afternoon, yesterday, the Senate went into executive session upon the protocol as reported by the committee, but adjourned after a session of about one hour, without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Sumner commenced a speech, which he intends to follow up in future sessions, severely criticising the protocol, and especially the course of the Administration in its negotiations diplomatically. It is understood, however, that Mr. Sumner has no further compromise to offer than the one submitted for present consideration, and that he will confine himself simply to remarking upon the shortcomings of the administration in its dealing with questions of which it had no knowledge whatever. The situation may be summed up as follows: When the protocol passes from speeches to ballot, a two-thirds vote will undoubtedly be secured. Presses and stereotype plates to the value of $40,000 were saved. H. G. Leisenring, printer, loss $75,000; insurance $20,000. McCalla Stephens, publisher of the *Commercial List*, loss $70,000; insurance, $40,000. National Publishing Company, loss $15,000; insurance $10,000. J. P. Baiser, book binder, loss $40,000. Chalmers, $30,000; partially insured. The building also contained the publication offices of the Manayunk *Chronicle* and the *Keystone*. The adjoining building, occupied by the *Commercial List*, was considerably damaged, but the books and papers were saved. Jaynes's building lost $20,000, and was insured for $20,000, mostly in city companies.

Adjournment.

The House will probably agree to return the Senate adjournment resolution, since a refusal would prevent the first body from holding the latter, and several Senators intimate that in case the House declines the request, one or more important appropriation bills will be allowed to go over, and so make it necessary for the President to call a special session. The action of the Ku-Klux bills has increased the sentiment in the House against the Ku-Klux bills. There are a number of Democratic members from districts in the mountains in that direction, who, during the Philadelphia Convention, and a few who think it best to remain until after the Baltimore. The pressure, however, with the majority of both houses is for adjournment. Representative Perry has received several notices to the effect that Supervisor Corwin has issued an order instituting a new method of enrolling, and attempted to escape with them. The wagon broke down, and he had to abandon it and the goods to the flames, and take to the creek with his family and horses to save his own life. The flames, driven by the main creek, were burnt. Much valuable timber and logs cut but not got in are reported burnt. Mr. Andressen is a Swede, and was one of the settlers who built Ball at Oleona, being his chief clerk, we are told. He remained after the great fiddler left, and is now reputed to be very wealthy. It was light enough in Westport to "pick up a pin," as our informant expressed it. Fires have also been raging in the Sugar Valley mountains. During the time the road was being shed, about 250 feet of a dam in White Deer Creek were burnt. There were about 2,000,000 feet of logs just above, belonging to Pardee & Cook, which were saved only by dint of hard work.

Quite a large number of logs were burnt last week on Cook's Run and Birch Island. Fires are raging in the woods up Beech Creek.

Thomas and Mason had a large number of logs threatened on one of the tributaries, but by the prompt action of Mr. Mason, who got on a freight train and set up, got his men together and worked laboriously for a couple of days, the logs were all saved. On Council Run, Splash dams, shanties and logs are reported burnt. B. F. Liggett is said to have lost two thousand logs and five hundred cords of hemlock bark. The damage to timber there and elsewhere is reported serious, and much loss will result from the burning of fences.

Similar accounts are being received from all sections of the county—farmers deploring not only their homes, stock burned, and a general scene of desolation. Besides, the destruction of dwellings and other buildings, not kindled by the mountain fires, is unprecedented, caused by sparks from chimneys and otherwise. Nothing but a drenching rain will stop this universal devastation, and the people of the country are praying heartily for it. It is a sad commencement of the season, and it is hoped that the coming months will find our farmer friends more prosperous, if not wholly, repaid for their losses of the past few weeks.

Another of Dr. Jayne's Buildings in Philadelphia Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A fire broke out to-night in the six story building on Dock street, near Third, built by Dr. Jayne, and adjoining his building recently burned. The building was occupied by Leisenring's large printing establishment, a number of book binders, &c., and was totally destroyed. The loss has not yet been ascertained. The five-story brown stone building adjoining, occupied by the *Commercial List* newspaper, was severely damaged by a falling wall and entirely destroyed. Jayne's building was for several years used as the Philadelphia postoffice, and for some years for exhibitions of the Franklin Institute. It was one of the handsomest granite buildings in the city.

9 P. M.—The fire is now under control.

The losses to occupants of Janyes's building are as follows: Wm. W. Harding, publisher of the Manayunk *Chronicle*, $50,000; partially insured. Presses and stereotype plates to the value of $40,000 were saved. H. G. Leisenring, printer, loss $75,000; insurance $20,000. McCalla Stephens, publisher of the *Commercial List*, loss $70,000; insurance, $40,000. National Publishing Company, loss $15,000; insurance $10,000. J. P. Baiser, book binder, loss $40,000. Chalmers, $30,000; partially insured. The building also contained the publication offices of the Manayunk *Chronicle* and the *Keystone*. The adjoining building, occupied by the *Commercial List*, was considerably damaged, but the books and papers were saved. Jaynes's building lost $20,000, and was insured for $20,000, mostly in city companies.

THE following political Conventions will be held during the present week:

May 21—Dakota, Republican, Yankton.
May 22—Georgia, Republican, Atlanta.
May 22—Illinois, Republican, Springfield.
May 23—New Jersey, Republican, Trenton.
May 23—West Virginia, Republican, Grafton.
May 23—Colorado, Republican, Denver.

The Coal Trade.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says the coal trade has sprung up a little for smaller sizes along the line, but it is still dull in the cities. Prices are unchanged, and there is little prospect of a rise. The miners are manfully standing by their employers, though they are hardly making a living. The editor says he did not hear one word of complaint, or any threatenings of a strike in a quite extended trip through the mining regions last week. Indeed, the men seem to feel like working all summer. In his opinion the only one way to help the matter is for the railroad companies to put tolls down to the lowest notch, and share losses with the miners and operators.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company during 1871 purchased over fourteen thousand miles of telegraph wire for the necessities of that year. Already eight thousand miles have been purchased for 1872, and the prospects are that over fifteen thousand miles will be required this year.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Citizens to Consider the Question of a Water Supply for the Borough—The Proposed New Water Works, etc.

The citizens of Mt. Washington convened on Saturday evening in the school house for the purpose of taking some action relative to securing a better supply of water.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the Burgess. On motion Hon. T. J. Bigham was elected Secretary.

The Chairman now called for remarks from those who had any suggestions to make.

Mr. Boucher stated that temporary arrangements had been made with the Monongahela Inclined Plane Co. and the Birmingham Water Co., by which the citizens could have a sufficient supply of water for the present.

Mr. Marland was in favor of erecting a new water works for the hill boroughs, and estimated that the cost would be between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He wished to be independent of the Birmingham company.

A citizen of Allentown said that the people of his borough would not join in the movement for the erection of a water-works.

Mr. Marland replied by saying that the borough could not get a supply from the Birmingham company, as that company had failed to supply all the boroughs lining the river, last summer.

Mr. Harper said that the Inclined Plane company could furnish temporarily, five hundred barrels per day.

Mr. Harper moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Birmingham company, and learn what arrangements could be made. The motion prevailed and the following named gentlemen were appointed as the committee: Messrs. Harper, Brown, Bigham, Halpine and Boucher.

Mr. Douglass moved that a committee be appointed to estimate the cost for the erection of a water-works. This motion also prevailed, and Messrs. Douglass, Gearing, Marland, Morton and Orr were appointed.

Mr. Harper moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Inclined Plane Company for furnishing the water free of charge. Carried.

Mr. Boucher said he could haul water from the station of the company to the residence of the citizens at the rate of twenty-five cents per barrel. Mr. Wilbert allowed that the rate was low, as he had paid fifty cents per barrel.

Messrs Douglass and Boucher were appointed a committee to secure an eligible location for the proposed works, after which the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next.

SOMERSET.

The Subscriptions on Saturday.

On Saturday the subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Somerset were as follows: Previously reported, $5,858 75; R. C. & W. M. Patton, Shannondale, Clarion county, $25; Cash, $7; Bissell & Co., $25; Miss Craig, Neville Island, $5; Z. Wainright & Co., $20; L. E. Marshall, $25; Wm. M. Hersh, $5; John H. Stewart, $100; Geo. W. Hallman, $5; Jas. Hamilton & Co.'s timber tract near Shannopin, $50; J. F. Slagle, $10; W. & D. Rinehart, $20; total thus far $5,960 75. It is hoped that those who have been overlooked by the collecting committees will send their contributions to the Mayor's office.

Railroad Accident.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL mention was made of the finding of the body of an unknown man at three o'clock Saturday morning, on the Connellsville Railroad, a short distance above the Birmingham bridge. The body was mangled in a horrible manner, almost every bone having been broken.

The body was removed to Devore's undertaking rooms where it was identified as that of a young man named Henry Collins, a puddler, 21 years of age. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, and boarded at the house of Mr. Evans near the mill. The Coroner was notified and summoned an inquest, from the testimony it appeared that the deceased was run over by a through freight train West. One man testified that about nine o'clock Saturday morning he seen Collins on the street talking to a young lady, and that he did not appear to be intoxicated. Another witness, who also boarded at Mr. Evans's and who slept with Collins, testified that about ten o'clock he and deceased went to bed together. He knew nothing more until he was called in the morning, when he learned that Collins was killed. It is said that Collins would occasionally get up and walk in his sleep and it is believed by some of his friends that he was killed while in a state of somnambulism. Another of the witnesses state that he came to the mill in the morning, put a sheet into his furnace and went out. The inquest was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, to await the arrival of the train that ran over the deceased, when the engineer and others on the train will be examined.

White Sunday.

Yesterday was Whitsuntide, which commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, an event which occurred on the ninth day after the Savior had ascended to heaven. In early times the catechumens, or candidates for baptism, appeared in the church clothed in pure white garments, and hence the name of Sunday, which was finally corrupted into Whitsuntide. The week preceeding it, in Catholic countries and communities, is, at times, dedicated to prayers and penitence, in view of the fruits of the earth and for averting the dismal effects of war and other ev

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

THE New York *Tribune* insists that the Democratic party has virtually surrendered its hostility to "equal rights regardless of color." Last Saturday there was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore a case of violation of the Enforcement act by a county official, in refusing negroes the opportunity of registration, a verdict of guilty being returned. A number of similar indictments against other Registers of Elections are pending. The defence was conducted by the Attorney General, and notice of appeal was given, a provision for the defense of the cases having been made by the Democratic State Legislature. Are instances like these the grounds on which the *Tribune* bases its conclusion that that party has surrendered its hostility to "equal rights, regardless of color?"

A LEADING Democratic journal is greatly puzzled over the rapid decrease in the native population in the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding that they are "better fed, better clothed and better sheltered than under the ancient regime." There is really no mystery about the matter. The history of the Democratic party sufficiently proves that in the degree in which the principles of Christianity and civilization advance, certain organizations sink into weakness and decay. The present approximate perfection of man is, according to DARWIN, owing to the fact that where two species or systems come into contact, the fittest only survives. And this theory of natural selection, we take it, accounts alike for the falling off in the native population of the Sandwich Islands, and for the marked contraction and reduction of volume and greatness which the political party in question is itself experiencing.

THE extreme dryness of the weather, which has been a subject of comment for months, is now becoming a matter of deep concern. A dry fall and winter may be endured without serious loss, but a drouth in spring is always disastrous. The average monthly rain-fall, for this region, is about three inches. During the past nine months the average has only been two inches. From the first of February to the fifteenth of May, a period of three months and a half, the total rain-fall was but three inches and fifty-one one-hundredths, or an average of but one inch per month! Such a scanty fall at this season of the year might well cause apprehension. The general anxiety, however, has been relieved by the heavy showers of Saturday and Saturday night. We have not ascertained the quantity of water that fell, but there has been enough to mollify the earth, and give fresh vigor to the growing crops.

THE Missouri *Caucasian*, the cardinal points of whose doctrines are State Rights, the repudiation of the National debt, and the "Derringer resort" in the event of the reelection of President GRANT—and which, according to its own claim, first suggested and advocated the ticket of GREELEY and BROWN—has at last been heard from. We were not mistaken in the other day predicting that its support of the candidates would be of the most enthusiastic description. In his peculiar way the editor fairly outrivals TILTON. We do not care to reproduce the article, masterly as it is, but will simply say that it warns all—

"Unconstitutional Congressmen; perjured ruffians; itchy-palmed, bribe-taking, office-peddling Presidential boors and sots; usurping Legislatures, blasphemous pickpocket Senators and Governors, shoulder-strapped outlaws, titled bummers, reconstruction satraps, nigger bacchanals, bondholders"—

And all other persons whom the proclamation concerns, that the hour of their doom is about to strike, "through the triumphant election of GREELEY and BROWN." It is greatly to be hoped the *Tribune* will not fail to give this handsome indorsement a prominent place among its current reproductions of journalistic opinion concerning the nominations. Such zealous and unbought service deserves, at least, so much recognition.

ASIDE from the palpable fact that, however well intended the *Liberal* Republican movement may originally have been, yet as the ticket stands now it is nothing but Democracy in disguise—in that Mr. GREELEY is apparently to be used as a figure head for attracting, if possible, a sufficient number of votes to defeat the regular Republican nominee, only in the event of his election to be thrust aside by the BROWNS and BLAIRS and the rest of the Democratic band—so much of the recently published letter of the poet WHITTIER concerning the Presidential question as relates to the causes of what he calls "the recent complications," deserves to be thoughtfully pondered by Republicans generally. Mr. WHITTIER attributes the movement of which Mr. GREELEY is the head, chiefly to the attempts made in some quarters "to forbid the right of choice of candidates to Republicans in advance of the nominating convention," and to the displacement of Senator SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is no question that "the clear-seeing Quaker poet has in this matter hit the nail squarely on the head; and although Mr. GREELEY is now, by reason of his political associations, set over in direct antagonism to nearly every principle (except secession) to which his life has heretofore been devoted, that fact does not make the blind unwisdom of some other persons one whit less. It is to be hoped the lesson of the mistake may not pass unheeded.

GREAT interest continues to be manifested every where concerning the probable fate of the supplemental article of the treaty of Washington. It is to be hoped that, whatever action is taken upon it by the Senate, that body will pay no attention to the excited clamor raised by some journals concerning the matter. The preservation of the honor of the country is, of course, the paramount consideration; but if, consistently with its maintenance, a way of escape can be found from the results of ill-managed negotiations, it would be worse than folly to refuse to avail ourselves of it for no better reason than a sentimental punctilio. All the commercial and financial interests of the country demand a final settlement of the outstanding difficulties. The burden-bearing people of both nations are sick and tired of delay. If a moderate verdict is delivered by the arbitrators, giving substantial damages, enough at once to show that the ground of complaint was real and well founded, and to vindicate fully the obligations imposed by international law, and enough also to indemnify the private individuals who have really suffered loss and injury arising from want of due care and precaution, the people of this country will be fully satisfied. Every year our commercial and financial relations with Great Britain are becoming closer and more intimate, and the interest of neither country lies in pushing matters to logical extremities, but in the settlement of the question on a basis of that practical common sense and mutual good will which should exist between kindred nations.

ACCORDING to appointment made before receiving the nomination at Cincinnati, Mr. GREELEY on Friday night delivered an address to the colored citizens of Poughkeepsie, New York—the last public address which he will deliver until the close of the campaign. The lecture, which the *Tribune* prints in full, was filled with sound and sensible advice. It seems, however, that notwithstanding Mr. GREELEY is unquestionably, so far as his personal views and sympathies are concerned, a sincere friend of the colored people, the number who attended the lecture was remarkably small; being, according to the *Herald*, not more than thirty or forty out of an aggregate attendance of about a hundred. Everywhere, indeed, the strange company in which Mr. GREELEY is found, appears to have made the negroes turn their backs upon him. On this occasion even the colored clergyman for the benefit of whose church the discourse was delivered, disappeared after a brief interview, and was seen no more, being afraid, probably, that his presence during the lecture would be construed into an indorsement of the candidate. This instinctive repudiation on the part of the colored race of a man who, it must be confessed, has been their lifelong friend, is very significant and instructive. They know now, as they knew during the rebellion, that their only chance of safety and happiness lies inside of the Union lines; and while it is quite probable that if Mr. GREELEY were the candidate of the regular Republican organization, they would cheerfully support him, yet—presented as the choice of the very men who fought their emancipation, enfranchisement, and claim for civil rights, every step of the way—they very naturally see that their duty is to oppose him with all their might. Why does the dove instinctively tremble at sight of the hawk, Mr. GREELEY?

THE question of the foreign indebtedness of the United States has of late received pretty thorough consideration from the financial committees of Congress and at the hands of the press. It is generally agreed that DAVID A. WELLS's recent estimate of the amount of this indebtedness was altogether too large, and that instead of being $1,405,500,000, the amount at which he placed it, it will not exceed $1,200,000,000, at the highest figure, including eight year's interest at $50,000,000 a year. This amount, however, is sufficiently formidable, and it is to be hoped there may be no further increase of liabilities in that quarter, if it is possible to avoid it. Remarking upon this subject the Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the fact that if we go on continually running deeper and deeper into debt to Europe by placing abroad all sorts of loans, we shall thereby give an increasing impetus to the importation of foreign goods, because that is the only shape in which foreign capital ever reaches us; while if, on the other hand, we undertake to liquidate the foreign debt standing against us, we shall, in so doing, give an extraordinary impetus to the export trade, since that is the most convenient way of paying our balances.

WHY THE PEOPLE MOVE.

In the new German empire all the results of the war are not regarded with unmingled satisfaction. As regards foreign nations the relations of the empire are such as to gratify the most exacting, and seem to promise permanent peace on grounds the most certain and honorable. The military force at the command of the emperor, vast in numbers, perfect in efficiency, and pervaded by the enthusiasm which springs from uninterrupted success, form a defense which no enemy is likely to attack. The nation which may justly be called the hereditary enemy of Germany, is not only conquered, but is distracted by parties whose differences seem irreconcilable for many years to come, while other neighboring nations are either ill prepared for war, or believed to have no inclination to measure their strength with a power so well able to protect its boundaries. All the ordinary signs also indicate prosperity within. There is a good promise of abundant harvests; the spirit of enterprise was never more lively; new railroads are projected, grand industrial establishments are in progress, splendid houses are building. "Whosoever has a little of his own may hope for great gain, may easily become rich, yea, even a millionaire. Never before were the times so favorable for growing wealthy." These are some traits of the bright side of things, as sketched by a journal of Cologne, the *Volkszeitung*. On the other hand, among the poor and those dependent upon the labor of their hands for a livelihood, hardship and misery abound. This is true not only of Berlin but of the provincial cities and towns. "The want of houses," the same paper says, "is the sum of the social suffering. To suffer hunger has been the fate of human beings at all times, and there always have been the poor. But to-day there is a completely new class of poor, those who in consequence of the smallness of their income and the changed social relations not only suffer want but have no longer any place in which to lay their heads. In city and country splendor shines in houses and villas in the presence of misery in its most pitiable form."

In an ancient country like Germany such effects are, we suppose, the inevitable consequences of the great social and economical perturbations caused by the war. But the impulse recently given to emigration in Germany seems to be much greater than any merely material conditions are sufficient to account for. In fact, the tendency to seek homes abroad, and especially in the United States since the close of the war with France, has so rapidly gained strength and is still so evidently on the increase as to have become the subject of considerable anxiety. The origin of the extraordinary movement is referred to different causes by different people. In Liberal circles it is ascribed to the remnant of feudalism which still prevails in the organization of German society, while the Conservatives are equally confident that the fact is to be traced to the corrupting influence of that godless Liberalism in whose eye nothing is holy. More cautious reasoners, however, deny that either of these or any other single cause suffices to explain a movement in which so great a multitude of persons are concerned, and an examination of the individual emigrants would, no doubt, disclose a complication of motives which might obscure rather than elucidate the subject. But a thoughtful speculator on the phenomenon seems to believe that a feeling more or less defined of the uncertainty of the duration of the existing peace has much to do with its production. Great war epochs, he says, never find their conclusion in the victory of one nation, but in the general exhaustion of all the nations which participate in the conflict. Treaties of peace entered into before such exhaustion are mere provisional truces in order to prepare for fresh wars. This truth, plainly taught in history, is also vaguely apprehended by the popular mind, and this is especially the case when the war is a real popular conflict, in which hundreds of thousands have taken part. On the battlefield and in the enemy's country they gather observations and ideas, which on their return home afford matter for reflection on the past and awaken anxiety for the future. The result is an intellectual awakening in people who formerly had no thoughts beyond their narrow relations and their immediate future, an awakening which often delivers them from old prejudices and introduces them to new hopes and ambitions. The German country people but imperfectly share in the enthusiasm with which the people of the towns regard the glory and exaltation conferred upon the empire by the war, and they desire to rescue themselves and their families from the prospect and perils of another conflict. Various measures have been proposed to arrest this tide of emigration, which, continuing to increase, seriously threatens the prosperity of some portions of Germany. The only remedy likely to prove effectual would seem to be the one suggested by the writer to whose speculation reference is made above, a remedy which circumstances make impossible, namely, the diffusion of a well grounded assurance that the existing peace is destined to be permanent.

THE COUNCIL AT DETROIT.

In view of the character of its members, and of their influence upon the fortunes of the country, the great Ecclesiastical Council of the Presbyterian Church, at present holding its sessions in Detroit, is perhaps as important as any of the political conventions of the time. Indeed, this is an exceedingly meek assertion of the claims of the General Assembly, which represents four thousand six hundred and sixteen churches, comprehending nearly five hundred thousand regular members, and a population of quite two millions. The ministers of the church, numbering four thousand three hundred and forty-six, are scattered over almost the entire country of States and Territories; every man of them, with insignificant exceptions, liberally educated and systematically trained for his profession, that of a religious instructor of the people. None of them engaged in the work hastily, or as a mere makeshift to gain a livelihood. Each of them, in order to acquire the office which he fills with greater or less efficiency, was compelled to spend several years in study by way of preparation. That he might become a teacher of others, he was forced to become a patient learner, under conditions which subjected his motives as well as his natural aptitudes for teaching, to a very severe trial. Among the lessons which each of them was forced to learn in his state of pupilage was a certain respect for the authority of the past. We mention these facts neither for blame nor commendation, but as elements of the influence which may fairly be ascribed to a body of men thus educated. It is undoubtedly one of the great conservative influences in the country, and while admitting that conservatism may be carried to excess, even the rational reformers will hardly deny that conservatism is necessary to our safety and permanent prosperity. In these days when all *isms* find champions, when the most extravagant novelties in speculation are eagerly caught up and propagated as indubitable truths, if they can only be made to look plausible in statement; when beliefs for ages held sacred as essential to social order and well being are favorite subjects of ridicule with popular lecturers, it is not easy to over-estimate the value as a mere restraining force of a numerous class of professional teachers whose life work consists not in the invention of new ideas, or in the elaboration of novel theories, but in the illustration and enforcement of old truths. At the Princeton Seminary celebration a few days ago, Dr. CHARLES HODGE declared that he was not afraid to say that "a new idea never originated in that seminary;" his meaning being that, as teachers of theology, the professors had never desired to be anything but careful interpreters of the Holy Scriptures. Ingenuity employed in denying or in adding to or in detracting from the ascertained sense of the Bible, would seem to them not only misplaced but profane. In his sermon at the opening of the General Assembly at Detroit, Dr. HUMPHREY, the retiring Moderator, represented "the genius of Presbyterianism as always found holding its lamp above the sacred page and reading it, a broad sword laid across its open leaves." Though it may be that the sword has been sometimes used for the defense of the lamp rather than the book, it is not easy to doubt either the zealous sincerity or the practical efficiency with which the denomination in question, through its entire history, has maintained its vital connection with Biblical teaching as it is understood among them. Like the Jews and Mohammedans, it is the principle of the East, they are "a people of the book." Among all the indications of change and accommodation to the spirit of the age apparent among them, there is no sign of the slightest relaxation in the tenacity with which Presbyterians cling and reverence with which Presbyterians cling to the divine oracles as the only rule of faith and practice. In this respect they hold a first place among all Protestant sects, and are no doubt destined to perform an important part in the future history of the United States as an element of stability amidst the tendency to lawlessness and as a regulator of revolution.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Three wealthy ladies of New York propose to erect a special medical institution for the education of students of their own sex. A charter has already been granted, and comodious, amply furnished buildings will soon be erected.

Another wave of improvement has reached New Orleans. A clearing house has been organized and is to be put into immediate operation. The plan possesses many advantages over the old system of collection and resumption of checks at the counter, and will in course of time doubtless become general in all large cities.

St. Paul is to have a street railway, the first mile of the road to be built by the first of next July.

In view of last year's ravages of the potato bug, and its reappearance this year, we print the following remedy, furnished by "one who has tried it." He says: Take a sufficient quantity of morsel root. It is perfectly harmless to the vine. Boil it thoroughly, when cold sprinkle on the vines, and it will kill the bugs at once. The root may be known by some other name, but it can be had at almost any of the larger drug stores.

Forty thousand Bibles were destroyed in the Chicago conflagration. The information is a little late as a matter of news, but the articles in question were so seldom used in Chicago that nobody missed them, and it was only by very patient investigation that their loss has been recently ascertained.

The recently developed Connecticut iron mines give promise of being very successful, and are turning out ore so rapidly that the smelting furnaces are kept constantly at work.

A new element is about to enter into our emigration. A sect called the Mennonites, a sort of Russia Quakers, desire to emigrate to this country or Canada, if the government of either will exempt them and their descendants from military service. They number about forty thousand persons, and are industrious, skilled in horticulture and agriculture. Let them come.

An International Congress is to be held in Paris on the third of next month. An invitation has been extended to all scientific, benevolent, and industrial societies. Prominent among the subjects to be discussed is "Arbitration as a Substitute for War in International Disputes."

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that notes given for the hire or sale of slaves can be collected in spite of the prohibition of the State Constitution.

Oil, in paying quantities, was recently struck at Osage Mission, Kansas, at a depth of ninety feet, and a company has been organized with a capital of $150,000 to prosecute the business.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made to ascertain the amount of loss that coal undergoes when exposed to the weather. Anthracite and cannel coal suffer least, but ordinary bituminous coal loses nearly one-third in weight, and nearly one-half in gas-making quality. From this it follows that coal should be kept dry and under cover, and that to expose it to rain or damp is to lessen its quantity and weaken its quality.

It seems that the scandalous commerce which has for some years past been carried on in spurious medical diplomas is not a new thing, nor confined to this State. As long as forty years ago the President of the Medical Society of New York declared in an inaugural address, that the manufacture of diplomas had become an established fact; that they were carried about the country and sold by a sort of itinerant academical peddler.

Extensive coal fields have lately been discovered in Hyderabad; an eastern province of Hindostan. One seam is stated to be over fifty feet in thickness. The discovery is of the utmost importance, as the supply of coal for India has hitherto been drawn exclusively from England, a large store being kept at Aden, a port at the southern extremity of the Red Sea.

Some of the oldest cotton planters in the country state that cotton seed and its product are gradually deteriorating both in quality and quantity.

There are forty-six insurance companies doing business in Canada—twelve in fire, twenty-two in life, six in fire and life, five in fire and marine and one in life and account. The amount deposited by these companies for the security of policy holders is close on $4,000,000. Thirteen of these companies are American, twenty-four British and nine Canadian.

A French silk factory settlement is being established on Staten Island. The colonists, who are all silk weavers, are employed by an association of French capitalists in New York.

There are now 650 men engaged on the coliseum at Boston, and all doubt that the building will be finished by the 17th of June is removed. In order to re-assure the most incredulous, however, Mayor Gaston has written a note, which is published in the Boston papers, stating that the completion is a sure thing.

A widespread suspicion is said to exist in England that there is some hidden reason for the accidents which are now constantly occurring to British vessels, and especially to iron-clads. Officer after officer is reprimanded or discharged, but still the iron-clads persist in capsizing, drifting on rocks, or running ashore.

PERSONAL.

About six years ago a colored man in Indiana, named Dixon, was sentenced to the State prison for four years, for larceny. After being an inmate for six months he escaped, and was not heard of since, until a few days ago, when he appeared before the warden and gave himself up, telling him who he was and that he had come back for the purpose of serving out the time he owed the State, nearly three years and a half. He states as a reason for his escape that he had a wife and ten children in destitute circumstances, and his object was to place them in a condition above want, and as he had accomplished that purpose, he was now ready and willing to pay the penalty for his crime. He was taken in and locked up. He ought to be pardoned.

A correspondence of the Paris *Constitutionnel* writes that rumors are very prevalent in Russia in regard to the Czar's state of health. It is reported that he is again the subject of a profound melancholy. His journey to Livadia was the occasion of serious controversies in political matters between the Emperor and the heir to the throne. In Livadia the Emperor lived a very solitary life and was constantly sombre and taciturn. For hours together he would occupy himself in solitary walks, or remain shut up in his room where he saw no one. The mystical ideas by which he has for some years been possessed have obtained great influence over his mind, and according to the testimony of individuals who have had opportunities of judging, his mental powers are seriously affected.

Briton had its Boadicea, and France her Joan d'Arc. Why should not the Ninth Regiment of New York State Militia have its Claffin? It is generally admitted that she would be a very fit successor to the late commander of that organization.

A distinguished party of New York ladies is about to sail for two or three years' absence in Europe, for travel and study of foreign language, art, literature, history, etc.

The person who lives for months without eating has reappeared in Springfield, Mass. She is, as usual, a woman, and she has lived without food for fifteen months. The Springfield *Republican* says that six weeks ago the city physician gave her a teaspoonful of beef tea, and for the fifteen minutes before it was thrown up, her sufferings were fearful. Since then, it adds, no similar attempt has been made to force nourishment upon her, and she has taken during those six weeks only a small quantity of water. The woman is probably a cheat; but since the Cincinnati Convention the *Republican* has grown credulous.

The statement going the rounds of the press that Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is about coming east to lecture, is erroneous. For the present he proposes to remain in San Francisco, where he now resides. He is engaged on a new poem, working in the scenery of South America and the mystic tales of the Amazon. He has just finished a novel which is to appear simultaneously in a London magazine and the *Overland*.

Daniel Webster Appleton, of Massachusetts, a grandson of the great statesman, was arrested for drunkenness the other day and taken to the station house. He was locked up alone in the building, which was of wood, and after he had been confined for some time accidently fired the building, and before he could be rescued or the fire extinguished was fatally burned. Appleton was a favorite grandson of his uncle, and passed most of his early life at Marshfield. He leaves a young wife, to whom he was but recently married.

The nomination of the Marquis de Noailles as Minister to Washington seems to meet with a considerable degree of favor at the hands of French Republican editors. He is considered in every way the superior of Jules Ferry, whose appointment was at one time looked for as an event sure to occur. The *Courrier de France* is particularly well pleased that the choice of the French Government has fallen upon a man who, in addition to being a pronounced Republican, has the advantages of a noble name and a thorough training in the art of diplomacy. The *Courrier* thinks that France has special need for the services of such men at the present time, and rejoices most heartily that the acknowledged ability of the Marquis is to have scope near the Government of a sister Republic.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the list of Republicans who voted for Ferry for United States Senator. The first two on the list are Benedict and Arnold, which the *Courant* prints in display type, adding: "If there is anything suggestive in these names which is at all disagreeable we are not responsible, for they are taken from the roll. But the temptation to start the list in display type is too great to be resisted."

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Elly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Gen. Hawley Defines His Position.

[From the Hartford Courant, May 16.]

The New York *Tribune* inflicts upon Gen. Hawley an offensive eulogy, which credits him with honor and conscience, but impertinently assumes to pass judgment upon his most secret heart, and charges him with violating his own sense of duty by staying away from Cincinnati. The *Courant's* comments upon the Cincinnati Convention cannot have left any daily reader in doubt. But that the *Tribune* may not misapprehend us, the *Courant* says that it has never had any sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, believing the whole theory wrong. It honors many of the men there, knowing them to be high-minded, patriotic men, in search of the public good. It believes that all such came away grievously disappointed. It considers that body the most corrupt National Convention that ever assembled in this country, and upon the evidence of the best men in the Convention, believes the nomination of Greeley and Brown to have been the result of the most shameless political bargain made in many a year, unless the Ferry coalition can compete with it. Further and finally, it believes Horace Greely is the only man of great abilities and national reputation who is totally unfit for the Presidency. His election would be a great calamity, and were there danger of it, three-fourths of the country would rally, irrespective of party, to avoid so vast a misfortune. In all this Gen. Hawley agrees with the *Courant*. Does the *Tribune* understand that?

Philadelphia Will Help Somerset.

[From the North American.]

In this extremity, as in all others, the people look to Philadelphia. Though bound by ties of local interest to other cities, this is their metropolis. In their prosperity they always placed their trust in us, and we should not forget them now in their adversity and distress. Through all their long years of disappointment they have always believed that the time was coming when Philadelphia would help them to railway facilities. We have now an opportunity of showing that we have not forgotten them, and are not unappreciative of their confidence. Here is one of the important centers of the State destroyed by a conflagration. Let us now endeavor to afford such timely aid as will relieve the necessities of the suffering, and enable the people to start anew by rebuilding their town.

A STEAM boiler inspection and insurance company of Hartford, Connecticut, recently reported the results of examinations of boilers made by its agents in that vicinity. Upwards of 1,500 boilers were examined. Many cases of glaring neglect were reported, showing great want of attention by those in charge of boilers, and by owners and users. If some responsible person would give a few moments' attention each day to the boilers and their connections, many disasters might be prevented. Among the carelessness met with were: A leaking safety-valve, found with a plank across the lever, and loaded down with bricks; 300 pounds pressure would not probably have raised the valve. In another, the boiler was in a building with a flat roof; the safety-valve lever was found wedged under one of the rafters. This was regarded as an economical arrangement, "because it saved steam."

Efforts are being made to induce President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to remain at its head in spite of tempting offers to go West. They know when they have a good man, and want to keep him.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from every thing objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who has ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
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Corner of the Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFFS MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of $5 laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
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BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
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Great Dress Goods Store,
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
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The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
ALSO,
WHITE QUILTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
100 PIECES HERNANI,
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HARRIS SEAMLESS AND ALEXANDER KIDS.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON UNDRESS KIDS.
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LISLE GLOVES, Plain, with Stiff Gauntlets, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety.
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1872.

The demand for the use of currency is fully as large as it was last week and the available supply still continues inadequate to the wants of the banks, as was indicated by inquiries after Clearing House settlement this morning.

Rates of interest are irregular and show but little abatement from recent changes, ruling from 8 to 12 per cent. and upward for the various grades of business notes and acceptances. The close condition of local finances has a tendency to check any extensive orders for stocks and bonds on investment account, although prices for first class local securities are well sustained.

The stock market is in many things higher than at a corresponding period last year, while in many others it is considerably lower, while the stocks are more valuable. New York Central for example on the 22d of May last year sold at 103, while now it is 97¾. Northwest common was 91 3-8 and now is 75 7-8; the preferred stock was 99¼ and now it is 94. Pacific Mail was 47 and now it is 83½. Rock Island was 113 and now it is 111 1-8. This stock sold last June at 132, and is worth more now than ever before.

It is rumored there is another combination forming in Rock Island, and that it is likely to sell at higher prices than it has ever reached.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1861	113¾		113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾		113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾		113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾		113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾		115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼		116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼		116¼
10-40s	111¾		111¾
New 5s	111¾		111¾
Gold	113¾		113¾
Currency 6s	116¾		116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	116¾

—A Georgia correspondent writing of the financial situation there says: To obviate the deficiency in the circulating medium, some of the roads gave out paper currency, promising to pay money for fares in return therefor. These tokens found ready acceptance in the sections where issued, but, not being redeemable, the accumulation of them with the Central Railroad of Georgia became so burdensome the corporation, finding no existing law could enforce their redemption, in full and all the principal bank notes, issued $200,000 of a similar character, which though they promise to redeem in tickets, are treated at the counter in the transactions, and have a ready reception everywhere, circulating on equality with national bank notes, and up to this date their appearance has been a relief.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 18, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Clearing		92		92		
West'n Union Tel	75¾	76	76	76	76	76
Quicksilver		25		25		
Pacific Mail	83¼	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Adams Express		99		99		
Wells Fargo		74		74		
American Express		58	57¾	57¾		
United States		75		75		
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	27	27	27	27	27	27
Erie and Weh'n	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	48	48
Chicago and Alton		117¾		117		
Do. preferred		118		118		
Boston, H'fd & E		11¾		11¾		
Harlem		130		130		
New Jersey Central		108		108¾		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	39	39

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	29½	North Penn's R. R.	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	60¾	Reading R. R.	96¾
Catawissa	41¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	40	Heading	59¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 18.—The sales are 57,500 lbs Cape at 44@47½c; 4,000 lbs South American 41c; 13,000 lbs unwashed medium do, 37c; 8,000 lbs Russian mohs, 45c; 2,000 Scotch lambs, 54c; 5,000 lbs scoured 90@91 1½; 5,000 lbs fine mohs, $1 04; 28,500 lbs Eastlinds, 62c; 12,500 lbs Montevido, 51c; and 3,000 lbs Mestiza, 41c. 14,000 lbs Buenos Ayres sheep skins sold at 37½c. Domestic is very light stock, and prices continue nominal. Pulled wool, however, is a little off. Georgia ounces forward since Saturday, about 200 bales. Texas is also in light supply, and is held at 55c. We note sales of 28,000 lbs super 74@80c; 10,000 lbs pulled 76c; 4,000 lbs delaine mohs, 36½c; 5,000 lbs Georgia, 55@56c; 1,000 lbs do slightly burry, 48c; 10,000 Ohio fleece, and 34,000 lbs pull. clip, California, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 18.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. The sales include 100 lbs Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, at 52 @53c; full blood merino fleece, 52@53c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 50@52c; common fleeces, 75@76c; super-washed choice selected, unwashed, 43@44c; choice, 43@45c; well washed, 38@43c; fair ordinary, 34@35c; low or burry, 28@29c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 70@ 76c; city super, 58@60c; extra, 62@63c. California, fine, fall clip, 37@38c; medium, fall clip, 34@35c; burry, fall clip, 30@32c. Colorado and New Mexico, fine and medium, choice selected, 43@45c; fine and medium, washed, 42@45c; common washed, 42@43c; black, 38@40c; unwashed, 36@38c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42@45; low, 38@40c.—*North American.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

May 18.—The stock of 1871 growth being about exhausted—while advices from hop-growing sections in all parts of the country represent the effects of the winter having been very disastrous to the root—holders of older growths are generally not offering. Sales about 200 bales 1870's at from 26c up to 50c ₱ lb.

	Bales.
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	206,647
Total receipts for same period in 1870	52,492
Total receipts for same period in 1869	98,344
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,108
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,289

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,100 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 21¾@; middlings 22c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—Cotton very firm; middlings 23½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22¾@ 23¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—Cotton active; low middling 22c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton quiet; low middling 22½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 @ 95¢; amber @ 96¢. Corn firm at 56c. Oats steady at 47@48c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 18, 1872. }

REMARKS—Since our last report rates has fallen in this region in considerable quantity, which will have the effect of improving the promise of the wheat crop. What will the croakers and speculators next harp upon? We have little change to note in prices. The wheat market remains firm, but is less excited than it was a few days ago. Flour is firm with prices unchanged. There is no change to report in in the price of groceries, and the market is reported active. The arrivals of butter are quite heavy, and as a consequence the market is weak. Eggs are in large supply and prices one cent lower. The vegetable market is well supplied, but as yet prices are a little steep. Below will be found a carefully revised list of prices, which the reader will understand are wholesale rates:

ASHES—We quote soda ash, common, at 4¼@5c; refined 5¾@6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾c; nitrate soda, crude, 5¼c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES—Market dull and supply light. We quote fair to choice at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts 100 bbls. order, is worth 2½@3c; prime packed is not so ready sold, roll having the preference; common is sold at 2@2½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—The supply is light, and there is an active demand for prime white at $3 @3 25 ₱ bushel; common and mixed, $2 75.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6@8c ₱ lb as to quality.

BRIMSTONE—We quote as follows: Extra No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3 $2 75; common $2 50 ₱ keg.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ¼ lb do $3 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Canvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; sugar cured sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; dried beef 13½c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 8c; lard in kegs, 8½c. HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

BUCKETS 11c. Receipts—bacon tierces 2.

CHARCOAL—Demand is limited and sales are made at a range from $5 50 @15 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and sales are made at the following rates: Brooklyn 14c; Adamantine 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 17½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₱ case.

CIDER VINEGAR—Eastern $11 @12 per 40 gallons; western $10@12; per hundred 10@15c.

CHEESE—Receipts 578 boxes. Prices are weaker but unchanged. We quote: Ohio factory 15@15½c; factory 14@15c; dairy 12@13c.

COUNTRY HAMS—We are reported sales at the following figures: Hams 8@9c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½@5c ₱ lb; clear sides 6@6½c ₱ lb; country lard 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 19@20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $15 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12@14; boxes $4 @4 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50@4 75; Johnson's $3 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 9@10c ₱ lb; peaches, halves, 9@10c ₱ lb; mixed do 7@8c; peeled 15@16c ₱ lb; blackberries 15@16c ₱ lb; dried cherries 24@25c ₱ lb; seedless 12@13c.

FEATHERS—No 1 25c wholesale, and 80@85c in a small way; mixed stock 40@60c.

GROCERIES—The market continues quite active, the following being the ruling figures at which sales are made:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11½c; Ex C 11½c; C 11c; yellow 10½c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼@10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾@9¾c; good 10@ 10½c; choice 11c. Sugar are weak and lower, sales.

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 24 @ 24½c; fair 23½c. Teas, 25@c. Laguayra 26@28c. Mocha 40c. Roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c @ 30.

Syrups—Haverneyer & Sons' 60c; H. A. E. 65@70c. White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 23c; Cassia 24c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 @1 10.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last only 10 bbls. The market is firm and unchanged in prices. At the present figures buyers only purchase what meets their immediate wants, believing that lower rates will ere long prevail. We quote new brands white wheat at $5 50@5 75; red winter $5 50@5 75; choice spring wheat $5 50@5 75. The mill rates are as follows: Extra white wheat $10 75; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $10; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 50 per bbl.

GOOSE.—The market is dull and 15@15c are the outside figures.

GRAIN—The firmness in the grain market continues. The receipts have largely fallen off. This fact has strengthened the confidence of holders and held up prices. The following are the receipts since last report:

Corn, sacks	180	Oats, sacks	560

Wheat holders are firm. Notwithstanding the decline in the west we quote as follows: Red winter $1 50@1 52; white $1 54@1 56. The latter figure can be obtained for strictly prime description. Corn—We note sales of car lots at 56c; yellow 59@60c. We note sales of 2,000 bushels shelled prime yellow at 70 a[illegible] on track; 70c was the ruling price; car corn was in demand at 69@70c. Rye—The market was firm with limit stocks to operate with. We quote nominally at 90@92c ₱ bu. Oats—Market was firm; prime mixed is held at 53@54c; prime white 55@57c. Barley is out of season, with buyers not very numerous; we quote nominally: spring Ohio 75; fall Dassc ₱ bush.

CORN MEAL—There is quite an active demand, and we quote at 2 25 ₱ bu.

HAY—There is more inquiry though prices remain unchanged. We quote baled, on wharf, at $26@30 ₱ ton.

HORS—Sales at 65@70c ₱ lb for 71s.

HIDES—Demand more active at 5½@5½c.

HONEY—Prices nominal, at 23@28@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

LARD—Sales range from 8½@9c ₱ lb; single dressed $24@; scotched $19@20.

LIME—Sales of 1,000 bbls held at 85@85c; No 2, 60@65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85@86c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2@2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $17 @18 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; rye $1 25 ₱ bushel.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75@1 80. There is an active demand.

OATS—We quote nominally as follows: Clover $6 ₱ 2c; timothy $3@3 25; flax seed $1 90.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 25@35c ₱ pair, by the coop; few spring in the market; no dressed poultry offered.

PEA BEANS—Sales at 8@9c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Dull and drooping. We are reported sales car lots at 55@60c per bush, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4@4½c.

SALT—Car load $1 35; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 6@6½c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@93c; proof rectified $1 00@1 02; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 18, 1872. }

The receipts light of stock intended for sale here, and rather heavy of through stock. There is no trading going on and most of the dealers have gone east. The feeling toward the close of the market was good, if anything stronger than at the opening. Trade ruled brisk throughout the week, and all the offerings changed hands. At this writing the prospect looks fair for the following prices. Following are the rates: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs $6 62 to $6 75; good, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 37 to $6 50; common, 1,000 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; stockers, $4 75 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light. The market has changed considerably since our last report. Advices received from the East are better, and with a light run on sale prices have advanced quickly. Yorkers, which were selling from $4 15 to $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs, are now quotable at $4 75 to $4 85, and it is reported a bunch of good ones sold as high as 5c. This is an advance of from 50 to 60c within the last few days. How long things will remain so it is hard to tell. We think the advance is in sympathy with that which has taken place in Chicago and all kinds of grain and will be to a certain extent be governed by it. Following are the prices: Extra Philadelphia $5 10; prime Philadelphia $5; Yorkers $4 75 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was higher. There is nothing doing in the yards, as all the offerings are sold. The feeling toward the close was fair, and prices obtained pretty good. Following are the rates current: Extra 100 lbs, $6 80; prime 90 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 80 to 85 lbs, $5 50 to $5 85; common $4 75 to $5 25.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

May 16.—The furnaces that lately went into blast are all doing as well as ever under similar circumstances, so far as we can learn.

Some small quantities of iron are now coming on the wharf, which has been utterly bare till now.

We notice that John R. Hall's new boiler shop is doing some excellent work just now.

Our mills are again doing well

The Lawrence mill has been running on double turn for a number of months.

Olive furnace expects to go into blast about the 15th.

Raccoon furnace in Kentucky has gone into blast. Exceedingly few sales can be reported, which might under foundry No. 1 at $51@52; sold blast car wheel from $55 to $60, according to grade.

LOCAL AS AND DULL.

The cheapest place to make iron is where fuel is cheapest. If the iron happens to be there also then that place is pre-eminently the place for an iron furnace. We give the price of coal suitable for smelting iron at the following places:

Cleveland	No ore there.
Columbus	10 " No ore there.
Ironton	11 " Has native ore.
Duluth	1 " Has native ore.

It will be seen that Ironton has not only cheap coal but iron also, which gives it the preference over Columbus and Cleveland.

Logan also has ore as well as coal. We have taken some trouble to investigate this matter, having visited Cleveland, Ironton, Ashland, &c., &c.

The following table shows the difference in favor of Logan over the places named. (We have added the freight on ore from here to Columbus.)

Cleveland	$6 60
Columbus	3 60
Ironton	3 00
Ashland	3 50

This ought to settle the question in favor of Logan over the points named. And it will settle it when we add to the above that the members of our Board of Trade will be to show these facts to the world.—*Logan Republican.*

NEW YORK.

May 18.—The market for Scotch pig is scarcely so firm, consequent upon the recent heavy arrivals; we quote Gartsherrie $20, and Eglinton $18@20, and a little off these prices by round lots to arrive; we have only to note sales of 500 tons Eglinton, in Philadelphia, on private terms, and 225 do, here, on private terms, but understood at a concession from present prices, being an early shipment, and having been a long time on the way. In American, we have no change to note, the market continuing very firm at our quotations; we quote No. 1 $48; No. 2 $45@46, and No 3 and Gray Forge $42@43, at furnace. Rails continue in fair demand, with sales of 2,000 tons of English, delivered at Galveston, at 47½ gold, and 2,500 tons old double iron at $40@42, for private terms; we quote old $56@57, for immediate delivery. In other kinds, we note 50 tons No 1 scrap to a dealer at $68 50, in 60 to 90 day delivery, from wharf, $56 and 200 do @57 50@ currency. There is a tone of stronger feeling in bar, and more inquiry of an advance than a decline. A sale of 250 packs Russia sheet was made a few days ago at 19c gold. Common is here a firm at our quotations.

From a late Liverpool paper:—Wolverhampton letters say that considerably more firmness prevails in the Iron trade, and that business is only restricted by the unwillingness of producers to accept orders for forward deliveries at current quotations. Large orders for hoop and rod iron on account of the United States and the Colonial markets are in course of execution. Qu. Lots are also increasingly firm both for pig and finished material. All mine pig of best brands sells freely at £5 10s, and the larger qualities are proportionately dear. Bars are now quoted £13 by several of the leading houses, but £12 10s may be got on. Wheat quiet; red $2 @2 2; amber $2 30. Rye, Static, $1 16. Corn quiet; yellow 75c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $14 00. Bacon unchanged. Hams 11@12c; salted shoulders 7½@8c. Lard steady at 9@9½c. Whisky 90@c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Flour dull; XX spring $7 25@8 00. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 02; No 2 $1 00. Oats advanced; No 2 41c. Corn firm and advanced; No 2 mixed 48c. Rye firm; No 1 $1 49. Barley firm; No 2 fall 61¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 18.—Flour dull. Wheat active and advanced 2c; No 1 white Michigan $2 03; amber Michigan $1 96. Corn a shade better; high mixed 55¾c; Michigan 56c; white wheat a shade better. Oats—No 1 47@47¾c; No 2 45c; Michigan 45@46c; Mess pork quiet. Lard unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 red winter $2 04@2 05; No 2 $1 94. Corn higher at 60c. Oats steady; No 1 50c. Refined petroleum firm at 20@20½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, May 18—P. M.

Money easy. Opened at 6@6 ₱ cent. and closed at 2@3.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¾, fell to 113¾, and closed dull at 113¾@113¾. Loans 1@5 per cent to carrying. Clearings $92,000,000. Shipments to-day, $937,000; for the week, $3,215,700.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statemhnt shows the following changes:

Loans, increase	$ 711,500
Specie, increase	304,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,200,000
Deposits, increase	2,000,100
Circulation, increase	15,800

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and strong.

Coupons 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	116¼
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113¾	Coupons 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	116¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	New 5s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	71¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	55		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks advanced considerably on the efforts of the bears to cover. The practical certainty of the ratification of the supplemental treaty of Washington imparts great strength to the market. The greatest rise was in Erie and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central. The former sold up to 73¾ and the latter 49¾. It is rumored the Vanderbilt party have taken hold of the latter stock. The market closed strong and active.

Western Union	75¾	St. Paul	60
Quicksilver	40¾	do pref'd	79¾
Adams Express	99¾	Toledo & Wabash	75¾
Wells, Farco & Co	89	Panama	99
American Express	75¾	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	80¾	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	84¾	do pref	50
New York Central	98	Chicago & Alton	117¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	do pref'd	119
Erie	72¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
do pref	81	C. C. & I. C	92
Harlem	127	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref	130	Lake Shore	95¾
Cen'l Central	115¾	Panama	99
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	76¾	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref'd	94	C. P. Bonds	83¾
Rock Island	112	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	107

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat active for spot; fairly active on speculation; prices higher; No 2 spring $1 32, spot; $1 25, seller June; $1 24¾ seller July. Corn firm and advanced; No 2 mixed 47¾@47¾c spot; 49¾c seller June; rejected, 45@45c. Oats dull; No 2 at 36c. Rye firm; No 2 87c. Barley quiet and a shade firmer; No 2 fall 60@65c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85¾c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton more active and in better demand; middling uplands 23¾c; low middling superfine western and State $7 10@7 35; common to fair do $6 75@7 05; good to choice do $7 40@7 75. Flour 5@10 lower; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; No. 2 @ $6 10; good to choice do $6 15@6 40; superfine western and State $7 10@7 35; common to fair extra western $7 40@7 75; fancy do $7 80@8 00; extra Ohio $7 40@8 00; choice do $8 05@8 50; superfine Genesee $7 40@7 75; common to fair extra Genesee $7 80

THE VERY LATEST.

WATER SPOUT IN DAKOTA.

Ground Deluged to the Depth of Eight to Thirty Feet—No Lives Lost but Considerable Damage Done.

CHICAGO, May 19.—During a terrific rain storm which passed over Northwestern Iowa and Dakota, on the night of the 15th, a huge water spout descended to the earth, striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakota, and covering the ground for a great distance around with water to the depth of eight to thirty feet. Fortunately it did not strike in the vicinity of any settlement and no body was injured, but considerable stock was lost and the telegraph line demolished for a great distance and covered with earth and uprooted trees.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1872.

GREELEY AND BROWN HEADQUARTERS.

The friends of Greeley and Brown have established headquarters at the St. Marie Hotel, and communications are to be addressed to John D. Defrees, until the congressional organization for the campaign is perfected.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS Will open its sessions in London on the third of July next. Dr. Wicks has been in Washington for several days on business connected with his mission. The Committee of the United States have already given out sixty commissions, in addition to over twenty issued by the Governors of States. It is hoped Chief Justice Chase will be a member of the Congress. An International Committee meets in London on the 24th of June to arrange business for the Congress.

POLITICAL.

South Carolina Democratic Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—The Democratic State Convention is called at Columbia on the 11th of June, to select delegates to Baltimore.

A Pennsylvanian for Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The *North American*, owned by Morton McMichael, leader of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention, will contain an editorial to-morrow demanding the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Vice President, in order to secure the success of the ticket in this State.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will move northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley; generally clear and pleasant weather continue over the southern and middle States on Monday, and extend over New England, with westerly winds; clear and partly cloudy weather north and west of the Ohio valley, with possibly areas of light rain over the upper lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Strike at the Copper Mines.

HOUGHTON, MICH., May 18.—Troops arrived here on the 16th and left for Calumet to make some arrests during last night. The rioters are all quieted, and have not made any demonstration to destroy property or violate any person or persons, except the release of two prisoners who were arrested by the sheriff on the 13th. The rioters, four hundred in number, surrounded a guard of ten men and released them, but did not attempt any violence to the guards. The miners' wives threw some stones at the guards, and were much worse than the men. The troops will probably arrest eight or ten miners. The miners threaten if this is done to stand a fight.

DETROIT, May 19.—A special dispatch to the *Free Press* from Hancock, received at 1:15 A. M., Sunday, says that the troops went to Calumet and Hecla mine during last Friday night and quartered there in a school house. The strikers this morning marched up in front of the troops headquarters. They were addressed by Judge O'Grady. The Sheriff selected the men he wanted to arrest from the crowd, five in number, and took them without any opposition. One other was arrested in the Red Jacket mine. The strikers groaned for the Judge and Sheriff and cheered the soldiers. The prisoners will be brought to Houghton this evening. Some of the soldiers say they will rescue the prisoners.

Meeting of Dunkards Near Smithville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITHVILLE, O., May 18, 1872.

Great numbers of German Baptists, or Dunkards, are arriving to attend their annual meeting, which is to be held near here. They have erected a tent eighty by two hundred and twenty feet, one-half of which will be used as a dining room, the other as a council chamber. The meeting is for business purposes. The council chamber is open to the public, but the dining room is for the use of members only. Large dining halls have been prepared by outside parties for other folks.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has changed hands, John Fishback, Lucius G. Matthews and Thomas T. Ryan becoming the proprietors. It will continue Democratic in politics.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Four eight feet six inches and stationary. The Ironsides arrived from St. Louis and went to Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—*River rising slowly, with five feet six scant in the canal and three feet six in the cutoff. Clear and pleasant. Little business. Arrived—J. E. Rankin, Cincinnati. Departed—J. E. Rankin, Evansville; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. The Grand took down a barge of lumber for Louisville and six box cars for the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad. Arrived—Ben Franklin to Cincinnati, and St. Mary's, New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed up last night.*

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 19.—Weather pleasant. The river has risen eight inches. Port list: down—Columbia, Chas B. Church, Robert Burns, Kate Kinnaird, Indiana, Evansville Belle, Hudson to Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Up—Minnesota, Skillinger, Quickstep, Shamrock, generally with moderate trips. Business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 19.—Arrived—Ike's Memphis, St. Louis; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Petrel No. 2, St. Louis; Davenport, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg; Alice Brown, New Orleans; Arkansas Belle, Cincinnati; Henry Probasco, St. Louis; Idle Wild, Evansville; Mary Houston, New Orleans. Departed—Friendship, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Memphis, Memphis; Bellevernon, St. Louis; Davenport, St. Louis; Julia, St. Louis; Allegheny Belle, St. Louis; Petrel, St. Louis; Probasco, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville. The river has risen eight inches; clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Arrived—Davenport, Cincinnati; Cowan, Ohio river; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Strader, Peoria; Liberty, Wheeling; North Reporter, St. Paul; Lady Lee, Shreveport; City of Chester, Memphis; Fanny Lewis, Kansas City. Departed—Atlantic and barges, New Orleans; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg. River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM LAWRENCEBURG, PA.

Business Reviving—Water Works Talked Of—New Oil Territory, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LAWRENCEBURG, PA., May 18, 1872.

Business in this locality has been rather dull for a month or two past, but our people are now rejoicing at its revival. The excitement over the South Improvement Company has almost entirely died out, and confidence of producers has been restored. We have many good business houses here, including stores of every description, carrying large stocks, all of which are well patronized.

The question of water supply is agitating our people as well as those of your city. Under the auspices of our town council a subscription paper is being circulated for the purpose of raising funds to establish water works. It is hard to predict what the result will be.

Work is to be commenced this month on an iron bridge, to span the river from Parker's Station to the town of Parkersburgh proper. It will be a great convenience to everybody.

Development of new oil territory is brisk. A large addition to the field is in prospect toward Fairview in Butler county. Old Butler is looming up.

THE COMMERCIAL circulates very largely in this region, and is always received with favor. More anon. F. N.

CANNIBALISM.

Is it a Farce—Barnum's Cannibals Eating Each Other.

The *York* (Pa.) *Daily* of Wednesday morning contains a lengthy account of a most extraordinary scene which occurred there on Tuesday, during the visit of Barnum's great show. It seems that the Fiji dwarf had been unwell for some days and was sent to New York to be treated by Mr. Barnum's physician, but the separation from his companions made him restless and unhappy, and he was accordingly returned. His health, however, had not been improved, and yesterday he refused all nourishment, and seemed despondent, and while making an effort to raise in bed he muttered "Fiji"—the only intelligible word he could utter—and fell back dead. The event created a wild excitement among his three native companions. They howled incessantly and exhibited every symptom of genuine grief. Last evening the Keeper, Mr. A. S. Smith, had the body placed in a coffin, secured three companions in an adjoining room, and left the hotel for the purpose of consulting with the manager. He was not absent thirty minutes, and upon returning a scene presented itself too horrible to detail. The two male associates had gained access to the corpse, and were biting and gnawing at the fleshy parts of the body with all the eagerness of their native cannibalism. The female stood aloof in one corner, and by sign, word and gesture was entreating them to desist. It is understood that this woman is a convert to the teachings of English missionaries, and looks with abhorrence upon all the uncharitable habits of her tribe. Mr. Smith promptly interfered, and the two miserable beings went sullenly to their appartment. The remains of the dead Fiji were quietly buried in the evening.

Herring and shad are to plentiful in the rivers in North Carolina that the former are said to be selling for one dollar and a half per thousand, and the finest shad at from ten to twenty-five cents each. In a seine at the mouth of the Chowan river, thirty thousand herring were recently caught at a single sweep.

STATE POLITICS.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The statement in this day's COMMERCIAL that John M. Dickey, Esq., had declined being a candidate for Congress was correct, but since the declination, on the urgent call of many friends, Mr. D. has reconsidered the matter and consented to let his name be used. He is an honest, energetic business man, thoroughly identified with and fully understanding the great interests of the oil region. Next week will be one of interest to candidates in the county. C. E. T.

Hon. R. J. Haldeman is again a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth district.

E. H. Rauch is going to establish in Lancaster a Greeley paper, to be called the *Greeley Banner*.

The Williamsport *Standard*, Democratic, calls the Greeley men in its party "scheming, unprincipled demagogues."

Says the Reading *Times*: "If the Democrats of Berks can bring a pressure to bear on the forthcoming Democratic State Convention, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew will not receive the nomination for Governor. Berks Democracy is overwhelmingly in favor of McClelland."

The Republican candidates for the Legislature in Crawford county are Fred. Bates, Titusville; E. W. Shippen, Vernon township; John H. Moore, Hayfield; Captain M. M. Oliver, Spring township, and E. L. Litchfield, of Conneautville. For Constitutional Convention, so far as announced, Samuel Minor, of Titusville, and Judge Derickson, of Meadville. The County Convention is to be held on Thursday, June 6th.

Says the *State Journal*: "Will Ex-Senator Billingfelt accept the nomination of the Labor Reformers? This question is now freely discussed, and we do not hesitate to declare that he will not accept. He is a candidate for Congress in Lancaster county, and is not disposed to sever his connection with a party which introduced him to public life, and so liberally sustained him while performing official service."

The Democrats of Clarion county elected delegates a few weeks ago and instructed them for General Cass. On Monday the County Convention reassembled, recalled their former instructions and indorsed General McCalmont. The preferences of the delegates elected from this section, so far as we have seen them expressed, are about as follows: Erie, Charles R. Buckalew; Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion, A. B. McCalmont; Lawrence, William McClelland; Mercer, M. Trout.

The Hon. T. B. Searight and the Hon. C. E. Boyle are announced as Democratic candidates for Congress in the Twenty-first district.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* urges that the Democratic candidates for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention be taken from the strong Republican counties, inasmuch as the party leaders in those districts will never get into position unless, on occasions like the present, the party assist them to nominations. The writer suggests the following as proper candidates: Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango, E. S. Golden, of Armstrong, Thaddeus Banks, of Blair and Huntingdon, E. S. Doty, of Juniata and Union, Hiram Alricks, Esq., of Dauphin, William B. Fordney, of Lancaster, and Henry Askin, of Delaware, and says: "In my judgment, others ought to be taken from the extreme north and northwestern counties in which the Republicans have heavy majorities."

"Invincible" writes from Harrisburg to the Altoona *Radical*: "There is a whisper that Governor Geary will yet sign the Congressional Apportionment bill, notwithstanding his declaration in writing to the State Convention that he would not do it, if at all, before the election. How this is, I do not know; but I do know that a pressure is brought upon him to sign and not to sign. If he should sign the bill, we will not elect any Congressman at large, and Messrs. White and Todd will not enter Congress in that capacity. If he does sign the bill it may materially disarrange the plans of the candidates of both parties now running for Congressional nominations; and if he signs, but holds back till the district nominations are made, it may create a good deal of confusion, and may work an injury to the Republican party in the State. I hope the matter may be speedily settled."

The Erie county Democratic convention elected Hon. Seldon Marvin Senatorial and W. H. Galbraith and David Olin Representative delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but indicated their preference for Buckalew for Governor, and Thompson for Supreme Judge.

The Corry *Republicanm* advocates the nomination of Col. C. B. Curtis, of Erie, to succeed Hon. G. W. Scofield in Congress.

It is probable the oil regions will be well represented in the Democratic Convention at Reading. The Oil City *Register* says arrangements are making for a special train to convey the Democrats to the meeting, to urge the nomination of Gen. McCalmont for Governor.

William McGonnigle will represent Blair county in the Democratic State Convention, instructed to support Gen. Cass for Governor.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, Wm. Waugh, D. W. Findley and J. G. White are Republican candidates for Congress in Mercer county.

A correspondent of the Meadville *Democrat* suggests the nomination of Col. James H. Hopkins, of this city, for Governor by the Reading Convention.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: "We fail to find a supporter of the Cincinnati nomination in this place, either Republican or Democrat."

C. E. Maglaughlin, of Cumberland county, who was instrumental in having the certificate of election withheld from Senator Weakley last fall, until the authority of the Supreme Court was called upon, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress at the Large on the Democratic ticket.

The Indiana *Progress* says: "From present appearances the fight for the nomination for Congress, will be between gentlemen from Westmoreland and Fayette counties, at the primary election in this county."

The Bedford *Press* says that Hon. John Cessna is likely to be the choice of Bedford county for Congress. The Chambersburg *Repository* rather strongly intimates that the Republicans of Franklin county prefer some other man.

The Democracy of Cambria will hold their Convention to nominate a county ticket on the 27th inst., the delegate elections occurring on the 25th.

An Industrious Hen.

Our correspondent at Darlington vouches for the truth of the following story:

Milo Bradshaw, of South Beaver township, Beaver county, has a hen one year old, that before the month of March is giving her thirteen eggs. She hatched out thirteen chickens, and had ten eggs left in the nest of her own, laid while she was "setting." These ten eggs he put under another hen, and put the former hen in the coop, and gave her the ten chickens as soon as they were hatched out, making in all twenty-three chickens.

About eighteen days from the time she was put in the coop she commenced laying, and lays one egg every day, and takes care of her family of twenty-three chickens. Who can beat that? Mr. B. has six hens raising 122 chickens. The above are facts.

CANADA has virtually ratified the Treaty of Washington. The bill for that purpose was before the Dominion Parliament again last Friday, when it passed to a second reading. Amendments were offered, but it was inexpedient to proceed further with the measure, and that the disposition of the Fenian raids question had caused dissatisfaction throughout Canada, but these were neglected in leaving the bill as presented by the government.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Lovers of sensationism are to have a treat at the above named theatre this week, but not of the "Buffalo Bill" order. Mr. Frank Mayo commences a short engagement here this evening as *Badger* in the "Streets of New York"—a character in which he has made quite a reputation. Mr. M. is a very clever actor, and has made many friends on former visits to our city. The play for to-night will be put upon the stage in an unexceptionable manner, the scenery and mechanism having been prepared for it beforehand.

Academy of Music.

This evening Mrs. James A. Oates and her fine company, under the direction of Mr. C. D. Hess, will take possession of the stage at the Academy of Music for a brief season, and will produce during the week a number of the finest operas in their repertoire—an attractive one, by the way. The fact that Mr. Hess is connected with the company is sufficient guarantee that the performances will be of the first character. This evening the burlesque extravaganza or "Fortunio and His Fortunate Servants" will be performed. Mr. H. E. Hoyt, the scenic artist at the Academy, has been engaged for getting out the new scenery, and some time in the preparation of the new scenery, appropriate for the piece, which from personal knowledge we can vouch for as being very beautiful. "Fortunio" abounds in musical gems, which, as rendered by Mrs. Oates and associated artists, can but please the most critical. Mr. W. H. Crane, the comedian of the troupe, has the reputation of being a capital burlesque actor. Altogether, a week of rare enjoyment may be looked for by the patrons of the Academy.

Varieties Theater.

Miss Emma Grattan and Mr. Douglass, burlesque artists, will appear at the Varieties this evening, in a new extravaganza, "Little Jack Shepherd," in which Ainsworth, the author of the story of that name, could recognize nothing of his creation. In addition to this, a very large corps of new variety performers has been engaged, and we expect to see the Varieties crowded nightly with pleased people.

Giles Again.

Saturday, James Giles came to the surface again on the criminal calendar. Our readers will remember his recent adventures in the matrimonial line, he having two wives under the same roof—being arrested therefor on complaint of his first wife, and his subsequently being discharged from custody on agreeing to discard Mrs. Giles No. 2 and affectionately cling to Mrs. G. No. 1. This time he turns up as defendant in a case of rape, the prosecutrix being his own daughter, aged fourteen years. The information was made before Alderman McKee, but magistrate, but when the officers went to arrest him he escaped into a coal mine, and has not yet been taken into custody.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a special meeting.

The following resolution, passed at the last session of City Councils, was presented by Mr. Gray:

Resolved, That the Board of Health is hereby requested to have our city thoroughly examined, and without further delay placed in a proper sanitary condition. That these Councils call upon said Board to examine the powers and privileges conferred upon it by our Legislature, and that we pledge our co-operation in providing such means as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this resolution, which is to insist upon an immediate examination and speedy and thorough cleaning of our streets, cellars and other receptacles of filth or impurities of any kind likely to create and spread epidemic diseases.

On motion the communication was received and filed.

Messrs. McCandless, Edwards, Fleming and Health Officer Gray were appointed to divide the city into districts. It is probable that there will be four divisions made, and as there are at present but two assistant officers, it is likely that two additional ones will be appointed, in order that each may have charge of a district.

Health officer Gray, in company with Mr. Fleming said he had visited the East Liberty stock yards, and found them in as good condition as they could possibly be kept. Also, that the wagons used by Mr. Hoeveler for removing the dead animals were as close and well calculated to prevent the escape of stench as could be made, but that those used by Mr. Hershman for the same purpose were not as they might be, and a motion was passed requiring him to have them constructed after the same style as those used by Hoeveler.

Mr. Gray was instructed to bring suit against the following persons for violating the laws in not abating nuisances after having been notified to do so: E. J. Blanchard, 50 Washington street; George Allen, 50 Grant street; J. M. Faas, 228 Center avenue; John Kearney, Crawford street and Wylie avenue; Moore's heirs, Van Braam street, and A. H. King, Etna street. The Health Officer was also instructed to hereafter bring suit for violation of ordinances without previous consultation with the Board. Adjourned to meet again on next Saturday.

A SUNDAY MEETING.

Small-Pox in Allegheny.

Since the Sanitary Committee of Allegheny Councils have dispensed with the services of an health officer, several months ago, the committee have been ignorant of the condition of small-pox in the city. A number of cases have been reported to the members of the committee from time to time, and all of them were properly attended to; but, from the reports made yesterday, it would appear that small-pox has been steadily on the increase, and that the number of cases now in the city is much larger than the committee are aware of.

Yesterday a physician called on Mayor Callow, and stated that there was a family in the First ward that needed immediate relief. The family was composed of a widow who was afflicted with the small-pox together with her eight children. He also stated that the family was living in the most abject poverty, and had no means to secure the services of a physician, or even the absolute necessaries of life.

It was also reported that there were four fatal cases in one family in the Fifth ward. The Mayor, in order to prevent the spread of the contagion in that locality, deemed it prudent to call immediately a meeting of the Sanitary Committee to make some provision for the removal of the patients. He dispatched a messenger to notify the members of the committee of the meeting, and at four o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee met in the Mayor's private office.

A resolution was adopted for the re-opening of the hospital on the Poor Farm. Arrangements were also made for the removal of the entire family to the hospital this morning. Dr. Campbell was appointed physician, and Mr. Christian Hoch placed in charge of the hospital. A number of nurses will be engaged as soon as they can be obtained. The Mayor was requested to instruct the police to report all cases of small-pox that may come under their notice, so that all afflicted with the disease who are not receiving proper attention may be removed to the hospital. Every effort will be made to learn the extent of the disease as soon as possible, and if it is ascertained that there are a large number of cases, the committee are determined to take the necessary steps to check its progress. The committee will hold another meeting in a few days.

THOSE NEW BOOKS.

The Text Book Question—A Resignation Asked.

The School Boards of the Seventh and Eighth wards held a meeting on Saturday evening, in the Franklin school house.

The following members were present: Messrs. Walters, Floyd, Kilgore, Marshall, Martin and Mason. The object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of the action of Mr. Hartman, in voting in the Central Board of Education for a change of text books after having been instructed to vote against any and all changes.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Franklin school board, held on May 7, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Joseph Hartman, our representative in the Central Board of Education, to vote against any change of text-books, and

WHEREAS, As a meeting of said Central Board, said Joseph Hartman, contrary to our instructions, and in violation of the wishes of the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of the Seventh and Eighth wards, did vote for all the changes that were made, and as we learn from the published list, for numerous others that were not made, thereby misrepresenting the Board.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous desire and request of this Board that the said Joseph Hartman forthwith tender his resignation.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

No business of importance was transacted in the District Court, or Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday. The following are the trial lists for to-day:

COMMON PLEAS.

Following is the trial list to-day.

19. National Bank of Commerce vs. Claney et. al.
75. Hamburg vs. Gordon & Wright.
128. O'Hara et. al. vs. Dilworth et. al.
60. Verner vs. Winter et. al.
65. Purcell vs. Maloney.
175. Reddick vs. Jennings.
180. Reddick vs. Liggett.
181. Reddick vs. Miller, Jr.
182. Reddick vs. Long.
204. Kountz vs. Spear et. al.

DISTRICT COURT.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

193. James Sarver for use vs. Geo. Shaffer.
194. Thomas Sinclair vs. G. G. Leavenworth.
195. G. G. Leavenworth vs. Thomas Sinclair.
196. John O'Brien vs. Thomas Sinclair.
197. Same vs. Same.
198. G. G. Leavenworth vs. same.
199. John Chilson vs. John Adams.
137. James Thompson vs. J. B. Lyon.

The City Farm Superintendency.

Our citizens generally, who are aware of the fact that Mr. W. D. Patterson has resigned his position as Superintendent of the City Farm, are anxious to know the reason for the gentleman's action. In a word it is simply this—he has been offered a better position at Cleveland to take charge of the new Reformatory School at that city, and at more than double the salary he received as the Superintendent of the Farm on the Monongahela. The reason is certainly sufficient. The Guardians of the Poor, in accepting Mr. Patterson's resignation did it reluctantly, and leaving the citizens who are aware of the excellent manner in which he has discharged his duties during his long term of office. To the good people of Cleveland we cordially commend Mr. Patterson, and assure them that what is our loss is Cleveland's gain. This assurance is fully sustained by the action of the Board of Guardians, who, at their last meeting passed a series of resolutions highly complimenting Mr. Patterson for his careful management of the affairs of the almshouse, and wishing him every success in his new position. The gentleman will leave for the Forest City about the first of next month, and will carry with him the respect and well wishes of all who know him.

The Fire Commission.

Several of our contemporaries, of late, have been indulging in considerable talk about the Fire Commissioners holding their meetings with closed doors. What foundation they may have for this complaint is not apparent. Yet that some such exist appears probable. One thing is certain, the citizens in general have fully indorsed the action of the Commission, and are fully aware that the personnel composing the Board are careful, honorable and fully capable gentlemen. The books of the Commission are always open to the inspection of the public at their place of meeting, at present in the Duquesne Engine House, and we are assured that nothing would better please the Commission than to have our people, or rather those, if any, who are not pleased with the management of our Fire Department, to call and examine into its workings. As to admitting the reporters of the press to the meeting of the Commission, we have only to say that the presence of the representatives of the COMMERCIAL have attended several meetings of the Commission, and have never been "asked out." As to holding "secret" sessions, it is within the power of each and every one of our local boards to use their own pleasure about admitting the people or their representatives to their sessions, but we are convinced that the Fire Commissioners would be among the last, for the best of reasons, to adopt any such policy.

Railroad Collision.

On Saturday the pay-car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was run into by the locomotive of a train following it, at a point near Scrubgrass. Fortunately the engineers of both trains had become aware of their proximity in time to regulate their speed so as to escape fatal results, although not to prevent collision. Mr. Fred. E. Volz, the paymaster, had an arm injured and a leg sprained. His assistant, Mr. James Phillips, had both ankles sprained and received other injuries. They were removed to their respective homes in this city, where they are receiving proper attention.

An Expensive Spree.

Thomas Stewart, hailing from Canada, and who arrived in Allegheny on Saturday, concluded, before seeking employment, to "see the city." He soon fell into evil company, who led him into a number of taverns, where they drank freely together. Yesterday they visited a number of saloons surrounding the Parks and continued their carousing. Suddenly his companions deserted him, when he wandered into a board yard and fell asleep. An officer found him and conveyed him to the lock-up. Last evening, having recovered from his stupor, he discovered the cause of the sudden disappearance of his would-be friends, in that he found that his pocket book, containing forty-five dollars, had been stolen. He identified the prisoner who had been placed in the cell with him as one of the parties who had accompanied him since his arrival in the city. The matter will be investigated to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ELECTION bets are becoming popular.

MOUNT WASHINGTON contains about five hundred houses.

THE rain yesterday upset the pleasures attending several proposed excursions into the county.

MR. ROBERT J. STONEY, cashier of the Second National Bank, has resigned his position for the purpose of engaging in mercantile pursuits.

THERE was no quorum at the meeting of stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Saturday evening. Another meeting will soon be held.

JAMES FITZPATRICK called on Mayor Blackmore for the second time, on Saturday. He was discharged once and paid one dollar and costs once.

HESTER RAMSEY, colored, preferred a charge of larceny, on Saturday, before Alderman Shore, against Emma Jackson, white. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY Maggie Jackson and Mary Smith, old offenders against the peace and dignity of the burg, were sentenced to Claremont for four months each for disorderly conduct.

THE case of the United States vs. Eitzweiler, tried for passing counterfeit money, was concluded on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of guilty.

THERE were sixty-three prisoners presented to Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning for hearings. The Mayor dealt with them in his usual "easy" style.

ON Saturday night the members of Company E, 19th regiment veteran guards, of Birmingham, met and elected the following officers: William F. Willick, Captain; Henry Seip, First Lieutenant.

THE travel on the Mount Washington Inclined Plane yesterday was not so great as on former Sundays, owing to the increase of the police force, the rowdies fearing they cannot enjoy as much freedom as formerly.

THE two horse cars formerly in use on the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway are being repainted preparatory to being placed on the Citizens Passenger Railway, to which they have been transferred.

AN order was made on Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, legalizing the sale of the property of the Second German Evangelical Lutheran Church to Messrs. W. G. Hawkins and James H. Hopkins.

THE change in the text books is extremely unpopular on the Soth Side, and the hope is widely expressed there that the Central Board will rescind their action, and allow the present books to be continued in the schools.

A PROMINENT teacher was heard to remark, yesterday, that the change in the text books, if suffered to go into effect, would cause very general complaint, especially among the poorer classes, who find the purchase of school books a great deal to bear.

A ROW occurred on Federal Street, Allegheny, near the station, Saturday night, in the progress of which blows were freely exchanged. The row soon arrived and arrested six of the parties, all of whom were fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Callow.

DAVID MCGOWEN, on Saturday thought that Liberty street was a race course, and managed to drive a horse at 240 time over that thoroughfare, to the imminent risk of the lives of the pedestrians. He was kindly cared for by the police, and paid $4.40 for his amusement.

ON Saturday Ed. Dudley was "out riding" on horseback, and during his tour the city managed to run over a couple of citizens, fortunately not seriously injuring either of them. Officer Coulson arrested the horseman, and Mayor Blackmore fined him.

A PROMENADE in the Allegheny parks, yesterday, was an exceedingly pleasant recreation, which was enjoyed by thousands. The rain had washed the dust from the walks, freshened vegetation, and cooled the atmosphere, leaving nothing to be desired.

THE new iron bridges now being erected over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Fleming and West Ohio street street crossings are fine structures, and when completed will add materially to the beauty of the park grounds in that vicinity.

ON Saturday Samuel S. Teets, who was charged before Mayor Blackmore, by John Sheible, with barratry, had a hearing and was held in $2,000 bail for trial. He is charged with maliciously prosecuting a number of tavern keepers, without cause, in this city, and in the vicinity of Butchers Run, Allegheny City.

FRED. GAINES, a negro, was before Mayor Callow yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested on Saturday night in East street, where he was amusing himself flourishing a razor, and challenging all passers by for a fight. A fine of fifty dollars and costs was imposed.

ON Saturday Alderman Koenig took the information of Peter Hezekiah, charging Emma Barton with maintaining a disorderly house on Josh street. Two of the inmates of the house, young girls, were arrested and jailed for hearings, and now the police are in quest of the proprietress.

C. A. GUMBERT appeared before Justice Heisel on Saturday and lodged an information against Thomas Armstrong, charging him with larceny as bailee. It is alleged that the defendant sold a horse belonging to the prosecutor, and failed to account for the proceeds of the transaction. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ST. PHILOMENA Catholic Church is to be thoroughly renovated and improved. It will be celebrated for its excellent frescoing. To fresco the interior of the building, and Mr. Englefield, of New York, will furnish a new organ. The proposed improvement will cost about $3,000, and will necessitate the closing of the church about two months.

THE whereabouts of the relatives of Benjamin Brown are asked for by the U. S. Consul at Hamburg. Mr. Brown was a seaman on board the U. S. steamer "St. Mary," and died on the thirty-first of January, off Auckland, New Zealand. Any information of the kind required by should be left at the Mayor's office.

A DIFFICULTY occurred in Faas's saloon on Federal street, Allegheny, Saturday night, between Albert Powell and the bar keeper, when the latter seized a club and dealt the former a severe blow on the head, inflicting serious injuries. A physician was summoned who dressed the wound, after which he was removed home.

WALTER GALLAGHER, an employee in Jones's coal works, at Cunninghan's Landing, near Elizabethtown, while at work Saturday afternoon in one of the rooms of the mine, a quantity of slate became detached from the roof and fell upon him, knocking him against the bottom coal. His upper jaw was broken, his face terribly cut, while he sustained other injuries of a serious nature.

AN effort will shortly be made to place police dials in each of the station houses for the convenience of the police of the outer districts in communicating with the Central Station. At present but two wards, the Twelfth and Seventeenth are so connected, and the instruments are attached to the fire alarm lines of the city, and frequently create considerable confusion. In no other city in the country, where the fire alarm telegraph is in use, are the wires thereof used for police purposes, there being invariably a separate wire. Let us have the police telegraph by all means.

Best and the Cheapest Goods

Are to be found at
GEORGE BEAVER'S,
112 Federal Street,
Allegheny City.

Assorted canned fruit and vegetables.

Assorted English and American pickles, jellies, sauces, jams, preserves, catsups, olives, capres, mustards.

Fresh mackerel and salmon.

Spiced, pickled and fresh cove oysters, fresh and pickled lobsters, pickled and fresh clams, French mushrooms and peas, pickled meats, anchovies and shrimp paste, essence of shrimps and anchovie, Bengal, Chatney and Eagle brand condensed milk, &c., &c.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Where to Buy.

If you want a six passenger coach,
If you want a barouche,
If you want a pump seat carriage,
If you want a top buggy,
If you want an open buggy,
If you want a duck wagon,
If you want a phaeton,
If you want a jagger wagon.

In short, if you want any sort of vehicle, elegant in design and stylish in finish, you have only to leave your order with Messrs. Workman & Davis, at their repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, or at their manufactory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny City, and you will have it filled promptly to your entire satisfaction.

Carriages and Wagons.

For any species of vehicle that may be desired, from a six-passenger coach to a jagger wagon, our readers are advised to order from the Diamond Carriage Works, Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co., Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny city. All the work turned out at this manufactory is noted for general excellence, and parties purchasing vehicles from this firm are in every instance thoroughly satisfied and highly pleased. Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co. not only furnish superior carriages and wagons but also offer inducements in the the way of reasonable prices. Call and see the specimens on exhibition at their warerooms before purchasing anything in the carriage line.

Summer Travel.

The season will soon be upon us when people who have been pent up within the narrow and smoky confines of our city for a whole year are wont to indulge in a little rest and recreation, remote from these busy haunts of industry. There is one important matter which should not be overlooked by any who contemplate going from home during the summer, and that is, first to procure one of Joe. Liebler's matchless trunks before starting. They are the best and the cheapest trunks to be had in the city, and will defy the most persistant efforts of the baggage smashers to injure them in the least. Call at No. 104 Wood street.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

DR. HUNTER'S SUCCESS.

Letters and Testimonials from Patients Successfully Treated by Him.

CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALATION.

Card from a Resident of Angola, N. Y.

[From Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 15, 1871.]

The following statement from Mr. Bundy, a prominent business man, and son of one of the oldest and most respected residents of Angola, deserves the attention of the thousands suffering from those loathsome and fatal diseases, Catarrh and Consumption. That these diseases are curable Dr. Hunter has proved beyond question by the testificanions of his success in this city and elsewhere.

The fact that invalids have failed to obtain relief from nostrums and the treatment of general practitioners, should not lead them to think that these diseases are incurable. Dr. Hunter is a thoroughly qualified physician in all departments of medical science, and has devoted years of study and experience exclusively to these diseases. That he should have acquired more skill than those who are termed general practitioners is quite natural, and has been abundantly proved.

MR. BUNDY'S CARD.

BUFFALO, May 12, 1871.

Five years since I realized I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Fearing that in time it would undermide the health and strength of my lungs, I consulted and submitted to the treatment of several physicians and used advertised nostrums and catarrh remedies, without obtaining the least relief. My health and strength gradually failed; loss of flesh, cough, night sweats and short breathing became alarming, last fall, and I felt that I was rapidly approaching the last stages of consumption. I consulted Dr. Hunter and placed myself under his treatment by Inhalation for Catarrh and Consumption, about two months since. I have rapidly improved from the commencement. All my dangerous symptoms have disappeared, and I appear and feel rugged and healthy. I consider my catarrh entirely cured, and in making this statement feel that I am rendering a just tribute to a skillful physician, who has succeeded in successfully treating a disease in which, it is notorious, our physicians almost universally fail.

H. E. BUNDY,
Of Bundy Brothers, Millers and Lumber Dealers, Angola.

Dr. HUNTER IN PITTSBURGH.

Dr. J. A. Hunter has established an office in Pittsburgh, at No. 69 Fifth avenue, where he can be consulted *either personally or by letter*, upon all diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nasal cavities and Heart, embracing Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Consumption, etc. All communications will receive attention.

Dr. Hunter has published a portion of his series of letters in pamphlet form. It is the most beautifully executed, completely illustrated and interesting publication of the kind ever issued, and will be sent free of charge to any address.

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